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1534

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

PROCLAMATION 2880

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK, 1950

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the widespread occurrence of preventable accidents is a matter of national concern; and

WHEREAS experience has demonstrated the value of a concentrated effort to stress the importance of learning and conscientiously observing farm-safety rules; and

WHEREAS a wider awareness of those rules would result in a material reduction of the accident toll among farm people;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 23, 1950, as National Farm Safety Week, and I earnestly request all organizations and individuals interested in farm life and the welfare of farm people to join in a continuing campaign designed to promote the safety of workers on the farm.

I also request the United States Department of Agriculture and other appropriate Federal agencies, as well as farm and safety organizations, schools, civic groups, and all media of public information to encourage the study and observance of farm-safety rules during the designated week and throughout the year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 11th day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] fifty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-fourth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3196; Filed, Apr. 12, 1950; 3:09 p. m.]

1535-1536

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10121

TRANSFERRING TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII TITLE TO CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND NEEDED FOR OPERATION OF THE HONOLULU AIRPORT

WHEREAS the Honolulu (formerly the John Rodgers) Airport, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, was extended by reclamation of submerged land incident to the construction of the Keehi Lagoon project authorized by the act of October 17, 1940, 54 Stat. 1198, 1199, and as a Civil Aeronautics Administration project for the development of landing areas for national defense; and

WHEREAS the land embraced in the airport extension is a part of the public property originally ceded to the United States of America by the Republic of Hawaii, which cession was accepted by the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898, 30 Stat. 750; and

WHEREAS such land after December 16, 1941 was administered by the Territory of Hawaii pursuant to agreement with the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and since June 24, 1943 has been administered by the Department of the Navy under a temporary permit from the Territory of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS the greater portion of such land is needed by the Territory of Hawaii in the operation of the Honolulu Airport; and

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable and in the public interest that title to that portion hereinafter described be transferred to the Territory of Hawaii upon the conditions hereinafter stated:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 91 of the act of April 30, 1900, as amended by section 7 of the act of May 27, 1910, 36 Stat. 447, it is ordered as follows:

Title to the following-described tract of land adjoining the Honolulu Airport, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and constituting part of the extension of such airport, is hereby transferred to the Territory of Hawaii:

Beginning at a point near the Northwesterly corner of this piece of land, being also the end of Course No. 98 of the main description of Land Court Application 1074, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Salt Lake" being 10,612.88 feet South

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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and 3,361.44 feet East, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

1. 203° 51' 154.62 feet along Land Court Application 1074 to the South Side of Oahu Railway and Land Company's 40-foot Right of Way;
2. 279° 04' 1,623.76 feet along the South side of the Oahu Railway and Land Company's 40-foot Right of Way;
3. Thence along same on a curve to the right with a radius of 3,787.98 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being 285° 50' 02" 892.72 feet;
4. 52° 59' 05" 1,082.77 feet along the remainder of the Government Fishery of Iliinui and along remainder of the Moanalua Fishery, (Territory of Hawaii Final Order of Condemnation Law No. 16653) to the Northwest corner of Seaplane Runway "A";
5. 52° 59' 05" 5,244.38 feet along the Northwest side of Seaplane Runway "A", along the remainder of Moanalua Fishery, (Territory of Hawaii Final Order of Condemnation Law No. 16653);
6. 143° 00' 107.80 feet along the Seaplane Docking Basin, (Territory of Hawaii Final Order of Condemnation Law No. 16653); Thence along the Seaplane Docking Basin following along highwater mark for the next ten (10) courses, the direct azimuth and distance between points at said highwater mark being:
7. 60° 23' 9.97 feet;
8. 76° 25' 136.00 feet;
9. 86° 35' 113.00 feet;
10. 53° 00' 40.20 feet;
11. 93° 50' 76.90 feet;
12. 140° 20' 180.50 feet;
13. 53° 10' 73.65 feet;
14. 53° 57' 1,274.85 feet;
15. 52° 30' 1,915.00 feet;
16. 16° 00' 767.64 feet;
17. 52° 59' 05" 956.16 feet along the Northwest side of Seaplane Runway "A"; along the remainder of Moanalua Fishery, (Territory of Hawaii Final Order of Condemnation Law No. 16653);
18. 135° 58' 301.11 feet to a spike;
19. 149° 52' 1,033.70 feet to a spike;
20. 52° 45' 73.20 feet to a spike;
21. Thence on a curve to the left with a radius of 320.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being 34° 38' 199.01 feet to a spike;
22. Thence on a curve to the right with a radius of 330.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being 34° 59' 209.06 feet to a spike;
23. 53° 27' 150.70 feet to a spike;
24. Thence on a curve to the right with a radius of 50.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being 98° 15' 70.46 feet to a spike;
25. 143° 03' 3.95 feet to a spike;
26. 47° 40' 316.00 feet;
27. 105° 44' 963.77 feet along Fort Kamehameha, United States Military Reservation;
28. 143° 45' 389.25 feet along same;
29. 228° 49' 0.35 feet along Hickam Field, United States Military Reservation (United States of America Civil No. 289):
30. 244° 22' 33.00 feet along same;
31. 231° 55' 30" 298.50 feet along same;
32. 222° 20' 30" 401.40 feet along same;
33. 212° 53' 139.80 feet along same;
34. 207° 57' 30" 222.80 feet along same;
35. 201° 40' 194.70 feet along same;
36. 196° 07' 30" 212.10 feet along land deeded to the Territory of Hawaii by United States of America by the Secretary of War, deed dated February 9, 1942, and recorded in Liber 1691, Pages 383-385;
37. 191° 29' 30" 184.10 feet along same;
38. 193° 34' 30" 261.60 feet along same;
39. 188° 12' 187.40 feet along same;
40. 182° 03' 216.90 feet along same;
41. 104° 24' 154.70 feet along same;
42. 166° 12' 52.20 feet along same;
43. 246° 41' 341.90 feet along same;
44. 244° 38' 30" 190.10 feet along same;
45. 240° 43' 30" 836.60 feet along same;
46. 237° 53' 640.30 feet along same;
47. 195° 26' 30" 175.86 feet along same;
48. 271° 37' 30" 394.85 feet along land deeded to the Territory of Hawaii by Trustees of the S. M. Damon Estate by deed dated December 27, 1926, and recorded in Liber 865, Pages 181-185;
49. 232° 38' 2,119.00 feet along same;
50. 343° 00' 280.10 feet along Land Court Application 1074, (remainder of Territory of Hawaii Final Order of Condemnation Law No. 16653);
51. 255° 08' 201.30 feet along same;
52. 267° 24' 30" 301.70 feet along same;
53. 357° 08' 73.50 feet along same;
54. 291° 25' 127.40 feet along same;
55. 278° 27' 128.10 feet along same;
56. 249° 01' 30.60 feet along same;
57. 222° 12' 111.00 feet along same;
58. 300° 36' 159.10 feet along same;
59. 302° 48' 277.70 feet along same;
60. 286° 11' 30" 544.60 feet along same;
61. 270° 54' 30" 119.90 feet along same;
62. 262° 57' 278.40 feet along same;
63. 244° 25' 30" 159.40 feet along same;
64. 223° 07' 30" 287.40 feet along same;
65. 208° 01' 30" 523.80 feet along same;
66. 187° 22' 838.20 feet along same;
67. 266° 37' 10.80 feet along Land Court Application 1074, (Territory of Hawaii Condemnation Law No. 17070);
68. 354° 15' 283.60 feet along Land Court Application 1074, (remainder of Territory of Hawaii Final Order of Condemnation Law No. 16653);
69. 269° 49' 172.00 feet along same;
70. 228° 38' 13.70 feet along same;
71. 189° 03' 277.70 feet along same;
72. 278° 27' 80.05 feet along Land Court Application 1074;
73. 278° 27' 100.01 feet along Land Court Application 1074, (Territory of Hawaii Condemnation Law No. 17193);
74. 278° 27' 168.04 feet along Land Court Application 1074;
75. 205° 38' 63.30 feet along same;
76. 272° 39' 30" 191.40 feet along same;
77. 330° 22' 133.80 feet along same;
78. 308° 14' 63.40 feet along same;
79. 268° 54' 141.50 feet along same;
80. 251° 10' 30" 263.80 feet along same;
81. 224° 40' 244.40 feet along same;
82. 207° 32' 236.10 feet along same;
83. 244° 40' 67.80 feet along same;
84. 211° 36' 215.20 feet along same;
85. 183° 02' 170.90 feet along same;
86. 110° 59' 166.00 feet along same to the point of beginning and containing a gross area of 603.938 Acres and a net area of 600.788 Acres after deducting and excluding therefrom Mokuonioni or Mokupilo Island, more particularly designated as Lot "Z" (Map 1) of Land Court Application 1074.

This transfer is made subject to the following conditions:

1. The United States of America (the Department of Defense) shall have the use of the following-described areas, designated as Areas 3 and 4 respectively, for (a) the primary purpose of military overseas transport, patrol aircraft, or utility uses, and (b) the secondary purpose of intermittent use, not to interfere with commercial operations on the grounds of the airport, for tactical aircraft units as required by national defense; provided that when the Department of Defense determines that the said areas are no longer required for the primary purpose above referred to, the use so reserved to the United States of America shall automatically terminate, and the Territory of Hawaii shall have complete jurisdiction and control over such areas:

AREA 3

Beginning at a spike at the northwest corner of this parcel of land, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "SALT LAKE" being 15,539.40 feet south and 2,422.25 feet west, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. 323° 18' 731.70 feet along the remainder of Honolulu Airport to a spike;
2. 233° 00' 1,377.80 feet along same to a spike;
3. 323° 00' 144.00 feet along same and passing over a + cut in concrete at 127.45 feet; Thence along the Seaplane Docking Basin following along highwater mark for the next two (2) courses the direct azimuth and distance between points at said highwater mark being:
4. 52° 30' 1,915.00 feet;
5. 16° 00' 608.73 feet;
6. 150° 08' 30" 1,136.20 feet along the remainder of Honolulu Airport to a spike and passing over a spike at 79.53 feet;
7. Thence along same on a curve to the right with a radius of 150.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being 191° 34' 15" 198.51 feet to a spike;
8. 233° 00' 737.02 feet along the remainder of Honolulu Airport to the point of beginning and containing an area of 25.395 acres;

Excepting and reserving, however, to the Territory of Hawaii a right of way connecting the perimeter road of said airport across the aforesaid area 3, for vehicular traffic necessary for the operation of the airport, at such location as shall be designated by the Navy Department from time to time.

AREA 4

Beginning at a spike at the west corner of this parcel of land, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "SALT LAKE" being 14,633.60 feet south and 211.65 feet east, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. 233° 00' 364.50 feet along the remainder of Honolulu Airport to a pipe;
2. 270° 00' 56.05 feet along roadway to a pipe;
3. 323° 00' 350.00 feet along the remainder of Honolulu Airport, and passing over a pipe at 270.75 feet; Thence along the Seaplane Docking Basin following along highwater mark for the next seven (7) courses, the direct azimuth and distance between points at said highwater mark being:
4. 60° 23' 9.97 feet;
5. 76° 25' 136.00 feet;
6. 86° 35' 113.00 feet;
7. 53° 00' 40.20 feet;
8. 93° 50' 76.90 feet;
9. 140° 20' 180.50 feet to a + cut in concrete wall;
10. 53° 10' 73.65 feet to a + cut in concrete wall;
11. 143° 00' 35.10 feet along the remainder of Honolulu airport to the point of beginning and containing an area of 2.381 acres.

2. The United States of America reserves the right to use the East-West runway and pertinent taxistrips of Honolulu Airport in connection with flights into and out of Hickam Air Force Base.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 12, 1950.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3195; Filed, Apr. 12, 1950; 12:58 p. m.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1537

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter III—Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Farm Ownership Loans

PART 311—BASIC REGULATIONS

SUBPART B—LOAN LIMITATIONS

MONTANA; AVERAGE VALUES OF FARMS AND INVESTMENT LIMITS

For the purposes of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, average values of efficient family-type farm-management units and investment limits for the counties identified below are determined to be as herein set forth. The average values and investment limits heretofore established for said counties, which appear in the tabulations of average values and investment limits under § 311.30, Chapter III, Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations (13 F. R. 9381), are hereby superseded by the average values and investment limits set forth below for said counties.

MONTANA

County	Average value	Investment limit
Musselshell	$16,000	$12,000
Petroleum	16,000	12,000

(Sec. 41, 60 Stat. 1064; 7 U. S. C. 1015. Interprets or applies secs. 3, 44, 60 Stat. 1074, 1068; 7 U. S. C. 1003, 1018)

Issued this 10th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3154; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

1538

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture

[Quarantine 37]

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS

IMPORTED PLANTS

On March 10, 1950, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (15 F. R. 1305), a notice of proposed amendment of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 and certain regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 319.37 (b), 319.37-8, 319.37-12, 319.37-19 (c)). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by sections 1, 5, and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (secs. 1, 5, 7, 37 Stat. 315, 316, 317, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 154, 159, 160), §§ 319.37 (b), 319.37-8, 319.37-12, and 319.37-19 (c) are hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 319.37 (b) is amended by deleting from the list of plants prohibited importation into the United States the item relating to lantana from India because of Chlorogenus santali Holmes.

2. Section 319.37 (b) is further amended by modifying the item relating to the prohibition of importation into the United States of pelargonium from Australia and the British Isles because of Marmor lethale Holmes, so that the prohibition applies to "Pelargonium spp. (except stem cuttings)" imported from "All foreign countries" because of "Marmor lethale Holmes (tobacco-necrosis virus)."

3. Section 319.37-8 is amended to read:

§ 319.37-8 *Inspection; freedom from plant pests.* Except as otherwise provided herein, all plant material shall be subject to inspection to determine freedom from pests, and to determine compliance with requirements of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart. Inspection of Primula spp. shall be accomplished by detention of the plants for the time necessary to test them for the presence of tobacco-necrosis virus by the process of inoculating known susceptible plants, which is termed "indexing." This type of inspection will be available only at the Port of New York. Advance notice must be given of the arrival of such plants so that test seedlings will be available. Entry will be refused to restricted plant material found upon inspection to harbor injurious pests which are not widely prevalent in the United States, when no adequate method of treatment is available. When inspection discloses that the only pests present are such as are known to be widely prevalent within the United States, the inspector may require as a condition of entry that the shipment be treated by the best method available. In the latter case, where no method of treatment is known or the degree of pest infestation or infection is determined by the inspector as negligible he may permit the entry of the restricted plant material under appropriate restrictions or safeguards, in accordance with procedures administratively authorized by the Chief of Bureau.

4. Section 319.37-12 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

Permits for the importation of plants that are to be inspected for the presence of virus disease by the technique of indexing may limit the number of such plants in any one importation to the number that can be readily examined by this method.

5. Section 319.37-19 (c) is amended by deleting the following three items from the list of restricted plant material that shall as a condition of importation be grown in postentry quarantine:

Lantana spp. imported from all foreign countries except Canada and India.

Pelargonium spp. imported from all foreign countries except Australia, Canada, and Great Britain.

Primula spp. imported from all foreign countries except Australia, Canada, and British Isles.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 162. Interpret or apply secs. 1, 5, 7, 37 Stat. 315, as amended, 316, 317; 7 U. S. C. 154 and Sup., 159, 160)

These amendments shall be effective May 15, 1950.

These amendments remove lantana plants from India from the list of plants prohibited importation into the United States, and remove this genus from the list of plants to be grown in postentry quarantine, when imported from all foreign countries except Canada and India. They also modify the previous prohibition on the importation of Pelargonium spp. from Australia and the British Isles, so that the prohibition applies to plants of this genus from all foreign countries, but stem cuttings are exempt from the prohibition. A further amendment removes from the list of plants to be grown in postentry quarantine the item relating to Pelargonium spp., when imported from all foreign countries except Australia, Canada, and Great Britain. Other amendments remove Primula spp. from the plants listed in § 319.37-19 (c) that may be imported for growing under postentry quarantine, and provide, by amendments to §§ 319.37-8 and 319.37-12, for the inspection of such plants imported under permit by means of indexing, which involves inoculation of detector seedling plants with material from imported primula roots. Permits for the importation of Primula spp. may limit the number of plants in any one importation to the number that can readily be handled for indexing purposes. Advance notice of the arrival of such plants is required so that test seedlings will be ready for use.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of April 1950. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3181; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:51 a. m.]

1539

TITLE 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter II—Federal Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Subchapter D—Multifamily and Group Housing Insurance

PART 232—MULTIFAMILY HOUSING INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF MORTGAGE COVERING MULTIFAMILY HOUSING

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES IN ALASKA

Section 232.15a is amended to read as follows:

§ 232.15a *Eligible mortgages in Alaska.* The Commissioner may, if he finds that because of higher costs prevailing in the territory of Alaska, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of § 232.4, prescribed by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages otherwise meeting the requirements of said paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of § 232.4 as the case may be, and covering property located in Alaska, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-third (⅓) thereof. The Commissioner may, in his discretion, waive the requirements contained in § 232.9, paragraph (b) of § 232.18, and paragraph (b) of § 232.22 in the case of any project covering property located in Alaska: *Provided*, That the mortgagor in any such case, must have initial funds which may be considered in lieu of the equity required of other mortgagors, and such funds (which may be in the form of Government loans, grants, or subsidies or in other form) if sufficient in amount, will be considered satisfactory provided they do not create a lien against the property prior to that of the insured mortgage. Liens inferior to the lien of the insured mortgage may be allowed against properties of such mortgagors.

(Sec. 211, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U. S. C. 1715b. Interprets or applies sec. 207, 48 Stat. 1252, as amended; 12 U. S. C. 1713)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3150; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

1540

Subchapter I—War Rental Housing Insurance

PART 280—MULTIFAMILY WAR HOUSING INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF MORTGAGE COVERING MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGORS IN ALASKA

Section 280.26a is amended to read as follows:

§ 280.26a *Eligible mortgagors in Alaska.* The Commissioner may, in his discretion, waive the requirements set forth in § 280.23 in the case of any project covering property located in Alaska: *Provided*, That the mortgagor in any such case, must have initial funds which may be considered in lieu of the equity required of other mortgagors, and such funds (which may be in the form of Government loans, grants, or subsidies or in other form) if sufficient in amount, will be considered satisfactory provided they do not create a lien against the property prior to that of the insured mortgage. Liens inferior to the lien of the insured mortgage may be allowed against properties of such mortgagors.

(Sec. 607, 55 Stat. 61, as amended; 12 U. S. C. and Sup., 1742. Interprets or applies sec. 608, 56 Stat. 303, as amended; 12 U. S. C. and Sup., 1743)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3151; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

1541

Subchapter M—Military Housing Insurance

PART 292—ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGORS IN ALASKA

Section 292.28 is amended to read as follows:

§ 292.28 *Eligible mortgagors in Alaska.* The Commissioner may, in his discretion, waive the requirements set forth in § 292.24 in the case of any project covering property located in Alaska: *Provided*, That the mortgagor in any such case, must have initial funds which may be considered in lieu of the equity required of other mortgagors, and such funds (which may be in the form of Government loans, grants, or subsidies or in other form) if sufficient in amount, will be considered satisfactory provided they do not create a lien against the property prior to that of the insured mortgage. Liens inferior to the lien of the insured mortgage may be allowed against properties of such mortgagors.

(Sec. 808, Pub. Law 211, 81st Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3152; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

1542-1544

TITLE 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

Chapter I—Veterans' Administration

PART 21—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

SUBPART B—EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. A new § 21.203a is added as follows:

§ 21.203a *Training establishment not operating full time.* (a) Any period of time during which full time training on the job is not available because the training establishment is operating on a part time basis temporarily or is shut down temporarily, and which period exceeds ordinary leave approvable under § 21.261 (not in excess of the amount of leave accumulated to the credit of the trainee) plus personal hardship leave approvable under § 21.262 (b) (1) shall be considered as resulting in an unreasonable delay in the rehabilitation of the particular veteran. Accordingly, in the case of each Part VII, Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C. ch. 12 note), trainee for whom full-time training on the job becomes unavailable for the reasons stated in the preceding sentence, a definite determination will be made immediately as to whether and when full time training in the establishment again will be available and, unless it can be established that full time training will be available within a period of time not to exceed ordinary leave approvable under § 21.261 plus personal hardship leave approvable under § 21.262 (b) (1), the veteran's training will be interrupted, and every effort will be made to place him in a training facility where full time training is available. On the other hand, if it is clearly and definitely established that full time training in the same establishment will be available within a period of time not to exceed ordinary leave approvable under § 21.261 plus personal hardship leave approvable under § 21.262 (b) (1), the veteran may be continued in training status, and leave will be charged for each working day or fraction thereof on which the veteran is not pursuing training.

(b) Any extension of training status beyond 48 months which is authorized because the training establishment is operating on a part time basis temporarily or is shut down temporarily will be subject to the provisions of § 21.206 (a) (1) (ii) and may not exceed the aggregate of ordinary and hardship leave granted during the 4-year period during which the veteran was in training status.

2. In § 21.206, paragraphs (a) (1) and (b) are amended to read as follows:

§ 21.206 *Limitations on training in excess of 4 years.* * * *

(a) *Conditions for approval of training in excess of 4 years.* (1) Training in excess of 4 years under Part VII or under both Part VII and Part VIII may be considered necessary to fulfill the purpose of vocational rehabilitation and may be approved only when:

(i) The vocational handicap resulting from the veteran's disablement is such that no period of training which does not exceed 4 years will restore him to employability consistent with his disability and aptitudes or

(ii) Circumstances beyond the control of the veteran necessitate the extension of training which was originally planned for completion within 4 years, or which was originally authorized under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph or subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph (an extension of training under this subdivision will be considered necessary only where it is clearly and definitely established that there is no means by which the veteran can be rehabilitated without the extension); or

(iii) The vocational handicap resulting from the veteran's disablement is such that although a period of training of 4 years or less will restore him to employability consistent with his disability, because of special circumstances in the individual case of the veteran it is determined through comprehensive advisement procedure that an objective requiring training in excess of 4 years is the only suitable objective as indicated by:

(*a*) The background and experience of the veteran being of such nature as to offer conclusive evidence that the objective is one which the veteran had set for himself prior to beginning training under either Part VII or Part VIII (any

claim of such intention will be nullified by a period of enrollment under Part VIII for a different objective), and

(b) The veteran's having completed, prior to his separation from active duty in the armed forces, not less than 24 standard semester hours or their equivalent of a course of education definitely identified as preparatory for or leading to the designated objective: To be so identified, the portion of the course which the veteran has completed must have included unit subjects commonly accepted by professional schools as prerequisite to professional study for the particular occupational objective, and

(c) The quality of the work completed by the veteran being such as to warrant the presumption that he will be successful in attaining the objective (to justify a favorable finding under this subdivision the work completed in those subjects which relate directly to the proposed objective shall have been of sufficiently high quality to promise acceptance of the veteran as a student in the particular desired professional school or type of school), and

(d) The results of selected tests which not only confirm the choice of objective but indicate high probability of success in attaining that objective; or

(iv) The veteran is in training under conditions as in paragraph (c) (5) of this section.

* * * * *

(b) *Training on the job in excess of 4 years.* The provisions of paragraph (a) (1) (i) and (ii) of this section will apply to on the job training courses which require more than 4 years. However, in no case will paragraph (a) (1) (iii) of this section be applicable to on the job training courses which require more than 4 years. If, through application of the advisement procedure, it is indicated that a veteran, who does not meet the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (i) of this section should be rehabilitated through a course of training on the job for an employment objective ordinarily requiring more than 4 years of training, he may be inducted into such a course: *Provided:*

(1) That sufficient credit is allowed for knowledge, skills, or experience previously acquired by the particular veteran to enable him to complete the course without exceeding a total of 4 years of training under Part VII or under both Part VII and Part VIII, or

(2) That where the veteran has not acquired knowledge, skills, or experience which may be credited toward completion of the course or where the knowledge, skills, or experience acquired by a veteran are insufficient for the veteran to be allowed enough credit to enable him to complete the course in 4 years or less, there is clear indication that he will be employable after completing a period of training not exceeding 4 years under Part VII or under both Part VII and Part VIII: *Provided,* That the veteran shall have signed a statement on certificate B to that effect and also indicated that he has a definite understanding of the statement. Any veteran inducted into training under this subparagraph will be declared rehabilitated after the veteran shall have completed the prescribed period of training (not exceeding 4 years).

* * * * *

3. In § 21.222, a new paragraph (d) is added as follows:

§ 21.222 *Additional conditions to be met prior to induction into training on the job.* * * *

(d) There is the understanding with the employer-trainer that, provided the veteran's conduct and progress are satisfactory, the training will terminate with employment.

4. In § 21.281, paragraph (a) is amended and paragraph (d) is deleted as follows:

§ 21.281 *Status "rehabilitated."* (a) * * *

(1) When the trainee has completed the prescribed course of training as outlined in the individual training program.

(2) When a trainee while in training status or while properly in interrupted status as required by § 21.281 accepts employment in the general field in which he is being trained other than that employment which is incident to his training, and his earnings approximate those of the average trained worker in the occupation, and the employment is of such a kind which to pursue full time would be not incompatible with the trainee's disability—thus demonstrating attainment of employability at a satisfactory level.

(3) When a veteran whose training has been interrupted under § 21.282 (e) after taking a required examination for license to practice the occupation for which he was trained has passed the examination. The effective date of rehabilitation will be the day following completion of the examination.

* * * * *

(d) [Canceled.]

5. In § 21.282, the introductory paragraph is amended and a new paragraph (e) is added as follows:

§ 21.282 *Status "interrupted".* A veteran once inducted into training under Part VII, Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C. ch. 12), will be expected to pursue his training program to completion without interruption insofar as it is possible for him to do so. Wherever possible, continuous training shall be provided for all trainees, including training during the summer except where, because of the veteran's physical condition or other good reason, it would not be to the veteran's best interest to require him to pursue training during the summer. A trainee will be placed in status "interrupted" effective on the day following the last day of attendance or, if the trainee has applied for leave of absence, the day following the last day of approved leave, when training is interrupted by the Veterans' Administration for one of the following reasons:

* * * * *

(e) The veteran has completed his course and has taken a required examination for license to practice the occupation for which he has been trained, and the results of the examination are not available on the day following completion of the examination or on or before the day following the last day of approved leave.

6. The centerhead immediately preceding § 21.290 is amended to read as follows: "Assisting Veterans in Obtaining Employment"

7. In § 21.290, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 21.290 *Veterans' Administration responsibility under the law.* * * *

(b) Although Part VII merely requires that employability be restored, the best proof that employability has been restored is a showing that the veteran actually has been placed in suitable employment. Accordingly, every training program will have as its goal the actual employment of the veteran in the selected employment objective.

8. Sections 21.291 and 21.292 are amended to read as follows:

§ 21.291 *Referral of trainees for employment assistance.* In order to discharge the above responsibility in the most effective manner, the education and training section of each regional office will maintain liaison with the appropriate State and Federal employment agencies and will utilize the services of those agencies to the fullest extent possible in assisting rehabilitated veterans to obtain employment upon the completion of their prescribed courses. Not less than 60 days prior to the anticipated date of rehabilitation it will be ascertained whether the trainee needs and desires employment assistance. If so, he will be referred to the appropriate employment agency in accordance with vocational rehabilitation and education procedures.

§ 21.292 *The veteran's responsibility for his employment.* The training officer will inform each trainee under his supervision that the Veterans' Administration will have discharged its obligation under the law when it has trained him to the point of employability, and that, although the Veterans' Administration will assist the trainee in obtaining employment by referring him to the appropriate State or Federal employment agency if he so desires, he is not to rely on such referral to accomplish his placement into employment without any effort on his part. Rather, the trainee personally is to do those things which are essential and commonly expected of anyone who is seeking employment.

9. Section 21.293 is hereby canceled.

§ 21.293 *Follow-up after placement into employment.* [Canceled.]

(Sec. 2, 46 Stat. 1016, sec. 7, 48 Stat. 9, sec. 2, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, sec. 400, 58 Stat. 287, as amended; 38 U. S. C. and Sup. 11a, 701, 707, ch. 12 note. Interpret or apply secs. 3, 4, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, secs. 300, 1500–1504, 1506, 1507, 58 Stat. 286, 300, as amended; 38 U. S. C. and Sup. 693g, 697–697d, 697f, g, ch. 12 note)

This regulation effective April 14, 1950.

[SEAL] O. W. CLARK,
Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3125; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

1545-1552

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 18—INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND MEDICAL SERVICE

RECAPITULATION OF PART

Because of the number of outstanding amendments to Part 18 since it was last published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (12 F. R. 3409), there follows a recapitulation of this part revised to and including the Commission's action of January 25, 1950 (15 F. R. 533).

GENERAL

Sec.
18.1 Statement of basis and purpose.
18.2 Definitions.
18.3 When license is required.
18.4 Full information; inspection by Commission representatives.

OPERATION WITHOUT A LICENSE; MEDICAL DIATHERMY EQUIPMENT

18.11 Operation within assigned frequency bands.
18.12 Operation outside of assigned frequency bands.
18.13 Measurement of field intensity.
18.14 Submission of equipment for type approval tests.
18.15 Effect of certificate of type approval.
18.16 Withdrawal of certificate of type approval.
18.17 Interference from equipment operated in accordance with §§ 18.11 and 18.12.

OPERATION WITHOUT A LICENSE; INDUSTRIAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

18.21 Operation within assigned frequencies.
18.22 Operation outside of assigned frequency bands.
18.23 Measurement of field intensity.
18.24 Interference from equipment operated in accordance with §§ 18.21 or 18.22.

OPERATION WITHOUT A LICENSE; MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

18.31 Miscellaneous equipment.
18.32 Interference from equipment operated in accordance with § 18.31.

OPERATION FOR WHICH A LICENSE IS REQUIRED

18.41 When a license is required.
18.42 Showing required.
18.43 Applications for station licenses.
18.44 Full information.
18.45 License period.
18.46 Renewal of license.
18.47 Station license, posting of.
18.48 Operator requirements.
18.49 Cessation of operation pursuant to license.
18.51 Existing equipment.

Appendix A: Public notice and order, adopted by the Commission December 26, 1946, in Docket No. 7858.

AUTHORITY: §§ 18.1 to 18.51 issued under sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply secs. 301, 303, 48 Stat. 1081, 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 301, 303.

GENERAL

§ 18.1 *Statement of basis and purpose.* (a) Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, provides for the control by the Federal Government over all the channels of interstate and foreign radio communication and further provides, in part, that no person shall use or operate apparatus for the transmission of energy, communications, or signals by radio when the effects of such operation extend beyond state lines or cause interference with the transmission or reception of energy, communications, or signals, of any interstate or foreign character by radio, except under and in accordance with the Communications Act and a license granted under the provisions of that act. The operation in the industrial, scientific and medical service of medical diathermy equipment, industrial heating equipment and miscellaneous equipment of a type which emits radio frequency energy upon frequencies within the radio spectrum constitutes a serious source of interference to authorized radio communication services operating upon the channels of interstate and foreign communication unless precautions are taken which will prevent the creation of any substantial amount of such interference.[1]

(b) The following rules and regulations are designed to have a twofold effect:

(1) They set forth the conditions under which the operation of the equipment in question is not regarded as a cause of interference to the authorized radio communication services and is therefore not required to be operated pursuant to license under the Communications Act.

(2) They provide a procedure for the licensing of medical diathermy, industrial heating and miscellaneous equipment which in operation constitute a source of interference to authorized communication services, directly affect the control of the Federal Government over the channels of interstate and foreign radio communication, and are therefore required to be licensed.

§ 18.2 *Definitions.* For purposes of the provisions of this part the following definitions in the industrial, scientific, and medical service shall be applicable:

(a) "Radio frequency energy" shall include electromagnetic energy generated at any frequency in the radio spectrum between 10 kilocycles and 30,000 megacycles.

(b) "Medical diathermy equipment" shall include any apparatus (other than surgical diathermy apparatus designed, for intermittent operation with low power) which utilizes a radio frequency oscillator or any other type of radio frequency generator and transmits radio frequency energy used for therapeutic purposes.

(c) "Industrial heating equipment" shall include any apparatus which utilizes a radio frequency oscillator or any other type of radio frequency generator and transmits radio frequency energy used for or in connection with industrial heating operations utilized in a manufacturing or production process.

(d) "Miscellaneous equipment" shall include apparatus other than that defined in or excepted in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section which uses radio-frequency energy for heating, ionization of gases, or other purposes in which the action of the energy emitted is directly upon the work load and does not involve the use of associated radio receiving equipment.

§ 18.3 *When license is required.* Any medical diathermy equipment, industrial heating equipment or miscellaneous equipment which complies with the provisions of §§ 18.11 to 18.17, inclusive, 18.21 to 18.24, inclusive, or 18.31 for operation without a license may be operated without a station license. A license is required for any such equipment operated otherwise.

§ 18.4 *Full information; inspection by Commission representatives.* Upon request by the Commission the owner or operator of any medical diathermy equipment, industrial heating equipment, or miscellaneous equipment shall promptly furnish the Commission with such information as may be requested concerning the operation of such equipment. The premises in which medical diathermy, industrial heating, or miscellaneous equipment are operated, and any license or certification required hereby, shall be available for inspection by representatives of the Commission at all reasonable hours.

OPERATION WITHOUT A LICENSE; MEDICAL DIATHERMY EQUIPMENT

§ 18.11 *Operation within assigned frequency bands.* A station license is not required for the operation of medical diathermy equipment within assigned frequency bands provided such operation meets the following conditions:

(a) Such operation must conform to the general conditions of operation set out in the guarantee or certificate required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section. Operation must be confined to one or more of the bands of frequencies hereafter set forth:

Assigned band [1]	Center frequency of channel (kc.)	Tolerance from center frequency (kc.)
13,553.22–13,566.78 kc.	13,560	±6.78
26,960.00–27,280.00 kc.	27,120	±160.00
40,660.00–40,700.00 kc.	40,680	±20.00

[1] The effective date of this part, with respect to electric welding devices using radio frequency energy, is January 31, 1951: *Provided, however,* That from and after January 31, 1950, the operation of such devices shall be subject to the condition that if such operation causes interference to any authorized radio service, steps to remedy such interference conditions shall be taken promptly by the person responsible for the operation of the electric welding devices involved: *Provided, further, however,* That in any case where a proper showing is made to the Commission that the welding devices involved in fact meet the conditions set forth in this part for type approval or certification of such devices by the Commission and are being operated in a manner that in fact complies with the provisions set forth in this part as applicable to such devices, the person responsible for the operation of such devices may have the benefit of the provisions of footnote 5 to § 18.32 notwithstanding the fact that such footnote, as part of this part, shall not be in effect generally with respect to such welding devices prior to January 31, 1951.

[1] By public notice and order dated December 26, 1946, the Commission also announced the availability of the frequency 2450 Mc.±50 Mc. as being available for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. It was expressly stated in the said public notice and order that such use of the frequency 2450 Mc. would be governed by the conditions set forth in that order and set out as Appendix A hereto rather than Part 18 of the Commission's rules.

The operation of any medical diathermy equipment or device on frequencies other than those listed in the table in this paragraph shall be discontinued after the effective date of the Atlantic City radio regulations if interference be caused to any authorized services. However, in any event, operation of such devices on frequencies other than those listed in the table in this paragraph shall be discontinued after June 30, 1952, except as provided by § 18.12.

(b) Such operation may be without regard to the type or power of emissions being radiated. Spurious and harmonic radiations on frequencies other than those specified above shall be suppressed so that such radiations do not exceed a strength of 25 microvolts per meter at a distance of 1,000 feet or more from the medical diathermy equipment causing such radiations.

(c) With respect to equipment for which type approval has been received from the Commission in accordance with §§ 18.14 to 18.16, inclusive, there shall be affixed to each unit of equipment operated in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or posted in the room in which such operation occurs, a dated certificate of a competent engineer, or a dated certificate or name plate of the manufacturer of the equipment, setting forth the F. C. C. type approval number for such equipment, the general conditions under which such equipment should be operated, and certifying that the equipment involved may reasonably be expected to meet the requirements of this section under the described conditions of operation for a period of at least three years. The certification required in this section shall describe with certainty the apparatus covered thereby.

(d) The owners or operators of equipment which has not received type approval but which is manufactured for operation without a license and designed to meet the technical requirements set forth under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall have posted in the room in which such equipment is operated a dated certificate of a competent engineer, or a dated certificate or name plate of the manufacturer of the equipment, setting forth the general conditions under which such equipment should be operated and certifying that the equipment involved may reasonably be expected to meet the requirements of this section for a period of at least three years under the described conditions of operation. The certification required by this section shall describe with certainty the apparatus covered thereby, and shall include a brief statement of the engineering tests upon which such certification is based and the results thereof. Field intensity measurements in such tests shall be made in accordance with § 18.13.

(e) No regular renewal of certification is required for equipment covered in paragraph (c) of this section. The certification required in paragraph (d) of this section shall be renewed at intervals of three years. Notwithstanding the above provisions with respect to renewal of certification, the certification required by paragraph (c) or (d) of this section shall be renewed for particular equipment by such date as the Commission may specify if the Commission has reason to believe that the operation of such equipment may be inconsistent with provisions of this part or the source of interference to radio communication.

§ 18.12 *Operation outside of assigned frequency bands.* A station license is not required for the operation of medical diathermy equipment outside of the frequency bands specified in § 18.11 (a) provided such operation is in accordance with the general conditions of operation set out in the certification required in paragraph (c) of this section, and meets the following conditions:

(a) The equipment used in such operation shall be provided with a rectified and filtered plate power supply, power line filters, and shall be operated in a completely shielded room or space.

(b) The emission of radio frequency energy generated by such operation, including spurious and harmonic emissions, shall not exceed a strength in excess of 15 microvolts per meter at a distance of 1000 feet or more from the medical diathermy equipment on frequencies other than those specified in § 18.11 (a).

(c) There shall be affixed to each unit of equipment so operated, or posted in the room in which such operation occurs, a dated certification of a competent engineer, or a dated certificate or name plate of the manufacturer of the equipment setting forth the general conditions under which such equipment should be operated and certifying that under the described conditions of operation the requirements of this section may reasonably be expected to be met for a period of at least three years. The certification required by this section shall describe with certainty the equipment covered thereby, and shall include a brief statement of the engineering tests upon which the certification is based and the results thereof. Field intensity measurements in such tests shall be made in accordance with the provisions of § 18.13.

(d) The certification required in paragraph (c) of this section shall be renewed every three years: *Provided*, That such certification shall be renewed for particular equipment by such earlier date as the Commission may specify if the Commission has reason to believe that the operation of such equipment may be inconsistent with the provisions of this part or a source of interference to radio communication.

§ 18.13 *Measurement of field intensity.* Measurements to determine the field intensity of radio frequency energy generated by medical diathermy equipment shall be made in accordance with standard engineering procedures and shall include the following:

(a) An approved type of field intensity meter using loop pickup shall be used for measurements on frequencies below and including 18 Mc., and such a meter with a doublet antenna shall be used for measurements for frequencies above 18 Mc. Appropriate techniques shall be resorted to for measurements in the microwave region of the spectrum.

(b) The field intensity at 1,000 feet from the medical diathermy equipment, or at any other point at which it becomes necessary to determine such intensity, shall be determined by measurements at approximately 100-foot intervals along 5 radials approximately 72° apart, provided that additional measurements shall be taken when necessary in particular cases. An average curve shall be drawn through the points obtained for each radial and then either (1) the field intensity at 1,000 feet taken from the curve or (2) the curve extended to the 1,000-foot point to obtain the field intensity at that point. If points of measurement along a radial are such that marked changes of field intensity over short distances are noted because of standing waves, multipaths, etc., continuous measurements shall be made along any such radial at points 100 feet apart in order to obtain average values for such points.

(c) The field intensities specified in this section refer to the maximum field intensity regardless of polarization, measured at a height of 12 feet above the immediate terrain or at such lower height at which the field intensity may exceed that at 12 feet.

(d) If due to the location of equipment in a large city, or for some other reason, measurements as outlined above are impractical because of shadows or shielding of large buildings or other objects, every effort should be made to obtain necessary measurements at clear locations such as atop adjacent buildings, etc., with the measurements corrected to the height specified in paragraph (c) of this section in accordance with best available engineering information.

§ 18.14 *Submission of equipment for type approval tests.*[1] (a) Manufacturers of medical diathermy equipment designed to operate within the frequency bands specified in § 18.11 (a) may submit units of such equipment to this Commission for type approval upon the grant of request therefor made in writing by the manufacturer to the Secretary of the Commission. Such a request will not be granted unless at least 5 units of the model to be submitted are scheduled for manufacture and the manufacturer agrees to bear all forwarding and return charges in connection with the shipment of the unit to be tested between the Federal Communications Commission, Laboratory Division, Laurel, Maryland, and the manufacturer.

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[1] By public notice and order dated December 26, 1946, the Commission also announced the availability of the frequency 2450 Mc ± 50 Mc. as being available for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. It was expressly stated in the said public notice and order that such use of the frequency 2450 Mc. would be governed by the conditions set forth in that order and set out as Appendix A hereto rather than Part 18 of the Commission's rules.

Medical diathermy equipment operated on the frequency 2450 Mc. as indicated, *supra*, will be eligible for type approval upon a determination by the Laboratory Division of compliance with the requirements of the public notice and order referred to, *supra*.

(b) Any such equipment which is submitted will be tested and a certificate of type approval will be issued to the manufacturer for each type of equipment which meets the following tests:

(1) The frequency at all times during the tests below shall be within the middle 70% of the frequency bands specified in § 18.11 (a).

(i) From a cold start the machine will be operated continuously at full load for 6 hours, except that machines classified as portable will be subject to a 2 hour test.

(ii) From a cold start the machine will be operated at no load for 5 minutes and then the frequency deviation determined over a normal treatment cycle. A treatment cycle will be simulated by artificial varying loads and varying settings of the resonance and other operating controls. Similar treatment cycle tests will be conducted after periods of continuous full load operations up to six hours (2 hours for portable operation) to determine the maximum deviation. The number of such tests normally will be determined by the results of test (i): *Provided, however,* That equipment designed to operate within the frequency bands set forth in § 18.11 (a) may be granted type approval regardless of frequency stability, provided such equipment meets the other requirements hereof and contains a power cut-off mechanism which is effective in rendering the machine inoperative when the deviation from the assigned center frequency exceeds 70% of the tolerance provided for.

(2) The equipment must be designed to prevent the emission of spurious and harmonic radiations to the extent required in § 18.11 (b).

(3) The electrical and mechanical components of the machine and their installation must be such as to give reasonable assurance of compliance with the requirements of permissible frequency tolerance for at least 5 years.

(4) In the case of withdrawal of a certificate of type approval as hereinafter provided for the manufacturer shall make no further sale of equipment under such certificate.

§ 18.15 *Effect of certificate of type approval.* A certificate of type approval constitutes a recognition that on the basis of the tests made the equipment appears to have the capability of functioning in accordance with the provisions of § 18.11 (a) and (b) provided such equipment is properly constructed, maintained and operated, and no change whatsoever is made in the construction of equipment sold under the Certificate of Type Approval issued by the Commission except on specific approval by the Commission to any changes made.

§ 18.16 *Withdrawal of certificate of type approval.* A certificate of type approval may be withdrawn if the type of equipment for which it was issued proves defective in service and under usual conditions of maintenance and operation such equipment cannot be relied on to meet the conditions set forth in this part for the operation of the type of equipment involved.

§ 18.17 *Interference from equipment operated in accordance with §§ 18.11 and 18.12.* In the event of interference to any authorized radio service caused by the equipment operated in accordance with the provisions of §§ 18.11 and 18.12, such steps as may be necessary to remedy such interference condition shall promptly be taken.[4]

OPERATION WITHOUT A LICENSE; INDUSTRIAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

§ 18.21 *Operation within assigned frequencies.* A station license is not required for the operation of industrial heating equipment within assigned frequency bands provided such operation meets the following conditions.

(a) In accordance with the general conditions of operation set out in the certification required by paragraph (c) of this section, such operation shall be confined to one or more of the following bands of frequencies:

Assigned band [1]	Center frequency of channel (kc.)	Tolerance from center frequency (kc.)
13,553.22-13,566.78 kc.	13,560	±6.78
26,960.00-27,280.00 kc.	27,120	±160.00
40,660.00-40,700.00 kc.	40,680	±20.00

[1] By public notice and order dated December 26, 1946, the Commission also announced the availability of the frequency 2450 Mc.±50 Mc. as being available for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. It was expressly stated in the said public notice and order that such use of the frequency 2450 Mc. would be governed by the conditions set forth in that order and set out as Appendix A hereto rather than Part 18 of the Commission's rules.

The operation of any industrial heating equipment or device on frequencies other than those listed hereinabove shall be discontinued after the effective date of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations if interference be caused to any authorized services. However, in any event, operation of such devices on frequencies other than those listed above shall be discontinued after June 30, 1952, except as provided by § 18.22.

(b) Such operation may be without regard to the type or power of emissions being radiated. However, spurious and harmonic radiations shall be suppressed so that such radiations do not exceed a strength of 10 microvolts per meter at a distance of one mile or more from the radiating equipment. Filtering between the radiating equipment and power lines must be provided to the extent necessary to prevent the radiation of energy from power lines on frequencies outside of the assigned bands with a strength in excess of 10 microvolts per meter at a distance of one mile or more from the industrial heating equipment, when measured at a distance of 50 feet from the power line.

(c) There shall be affixed to each unit of equipment so operated, or posted in the room in which such operation occurs, a dated certificate of a duly qualified engineer, or a dated certificate or name plate of the manufacturer of the equipment, setting forth the general conditions under which such equipment should be operated, and certifying that the equipment involved may reasonably be expected to meet the requirements of this section under the described conditions of operation for a period of at least three years. The certification required by this section shall describe with certainty the apparatus covered thereby, and shall include a brief statement of the engineering tests upon which the certification is based and the results thereof. Field intensity measurements in such tests shall be made in accordance with the provisions of § 18.23.

(d) The certification required in paragraph (c) of this section shall be renewed for particular equipment, by such date as the Commission may specify if the Commission has reason to believe that the operation of such equipment may be inconsistent with the provisions of this part or the source of interference to radio communication: *Provided,* That the certification required by this section may, for equipment manufactured and assembled during the period July 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947, be tentative in nature stating that tests sufficient to make the full certification required above have not been completed but that certain tests have been completed upon the basis of which it is believed that the equipment meets requirements of this part. No such tentative certification shall be valid for a period in excess of six months from the date of tentative certification or beyond March 31, 1948. Any such tentative certification, to be valid, shall also contain a guarantee of the certifier to give the full certification required by this section, within the period during which the tentative certification is valid, and to make such changes and modifications in the equipment covered as may be necessary for the equipment to be entitled to such full certification.

§ 18.22 *Operation outside of assigned frequency bands.* A station license is not required for the operation of industrial heating equipment outside of the frequency bands specified in § 18.21 (a), provided such operation is in accordance with the general conditions of operation set out in the guarantee or certificate required in paragraph (b) of this section, and meets the following conditions:

(a) The equipment used in such operation shall be operated within a room or space with sufficient shielding and power line filtering so that the emissions of radiofrequency energy generated by such operation, including spurious and harmonic emissions will not exceed a strength of 10 microvolts per meter at a distance of one mile from the industrial heating equipment on frequencies other than those specified in § 18.21 (a). The radiofrequency field from power lines due to radiofrequency energy originating with such equipment at distances beyond one mile must be less than 10 microvolts per meter when measured at

[4] *Provided,* That: In cases of interference to receivers arising from direct intermediate frequency pickup by such receivers of the fundamental frequency emissions of type-approved or certified medical diathermy machines operating on prescribed fundamental frequencies and otherwise in accordance with § 18.11, this section shall not apply.

one mile from such equipment and 50 feet from the power line.

(b) There shall be affixed to each unit of equipment so operated or posted in the room in which such operation occurs, a dated certificate of a duly qualified engineer, or a dated certificate or name plate of the manufacturer of such equipment, setting forth the general conditions under which such equipment should be operated and certifying that the equipment involved may reasonably be expected to meet the requirements of this section under the described conditions of operation for at least three years. The certification required by this section shall describe with certainty the apparatus covered thereby, and shall include a brief statement of the engineering tests upon which the certification is based and the results thereof. Field intensity measurements in such tests shall be made in accordance with the provisions of § 18.23.

(c) The certification required in paragraph (b) of this section shall be renewed for particular equipment by such date as the Commission may specify if the Commission has reason to believe that the operation of such equipment may be inconsistent with the provisions of this part or source of interference to radio communication.

(d) Provided that the certification required by this section may, for equipment manufactured and assembled during the period July 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947, be tentative in nature stating that tests sufficient to make the full certification required above have not been completed but that certain tests have been completed upon the basis of which it is believed that the equipment meets requirements of these rules and regulations. No such tentative certification shall be valid for a period in excess of six months from the date of tentative certification or beyond March 31, 1948. Any such tentative certification, to be valid, shall also contain a guarantee of the certifier to give the full certification required by this section, within the period during which the tentative certification is valid, and to make such changes and modifications in the equipment covered as may be necessary for the equipment to be entitled to such full certification.

§ 18.23 *Measurement of field intensity.* Measurements to determine the field intensity of radiofrequency energy generated by industrial heating equipment shall be made in accordance with standard engineering procedures and shall include the following:

(a) An approved type of field intensity meter employing loop pickup shall be used for measurements on the frequencies of 18 Mc. and below, and such a meter with a doublet antenna shall be used for measurements on frequencies above 18 Mc. Appropriate techniques shall be resorted to for measurements in the micro-wave region of the spectrum.

(b) Prior to the determination of the maximum field intensity at one mile, a sufficient number of measurements shall be made in the vicinity of the industrial heating equipment to enable plotting of the polar radiation pattern. Where conditions permit, these measurements shall be made at intervals of not more than 20 degrees in azimuthal directions and at distances not exceeding 1,000 feet from the equipment. The measurements so obtained shall be reduced to the equivalent field intensities at 1,000 feet.

(c) The measurements for the maximum field intensity at one mile shall be made along the radial corresponding to the lobe of maximum radiation as determined from the polar radiation pattern. If two or more lobes of radiation of approximately the same intensity are present, measurements to determine field intensity shall be made along the several radials for such lobes. Where possible, field intensity measurements shall be made along each radial at intervals of not greater than 500 feet and an average curve drawn for measured field intensity in microvolts per meter versus distance in feet. Where necessary, the average curve shall be extended to show the extrapolated field intensity at one mile. In those cases where it is impractical to conduct measurements along the radial of maximum radiation a sufficient number of field intensity measurements will be made to clearly indicate the magnitude of the radiation field in the sector containing the lobe of maximum radiation.

(d) Where there is evidence of radiation from power lines, field intensity measurements shall be made at not less than three points along the power line located approximately one mile from the industrial heating equipment causing such radiation and to include a length of power line not less than 500 feet. One point of measurement shall lie within the one-mile distance and the other beyond. At each of these points at least three measurements of field intensity shall be made along a line normal to the power line and out to a distance from the power line not exceeding 50 feet.

(e) The field intensities specified herein refer to the maximum field intensity, regardless of polarization, measured at a height of 12 feet above the immediate terrain or at such lower height at which the field intensity may exceed that at 12 feet.

§ 18.24 *Interference from equipment operated in accordance with §§ 18.21 or 18.22.* In the event of interference to any authorized radio service from equipment operated in accordance with the provisions of §§ 18.21 and 18.22, steps to remedy such interference condition shall promptly be taken.[4]

OPERATION WITHOUT A LICENSE; MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

§ 18.31 *Miscellaneous equipment.* The operation without a license of miscellaneous equipment, as defined in § 18.2 (d), generating radio frequency power of 500 watts or less, shall be in compliance with the provisions of these rules for medical diathermy apparatus. Operation of such equipment generating radiofrequency power in excess of 500 watts shall be in compliance with the requirements for medical diathermy apparatus except that the maximum radiated field permitted shall be increased as the square root of the ratio of the generated power to 500 watts: *Provided*, That the radiated field shall in no case exceed the fields permitted industrial heating apparatus; *Provided further*, That equipment used in predominantly residential areas and operating on frequencies below 1,000 Mc. shall not be permitted the increase in field with power as indicated above, but shall be subject to the restrictions contained herein for diathermy equipment. Miscellaneous equipment, as defined in § 18.2 (d), may be type approved under procedures similar to that for diathermy equipment with such changes in the above procedure as may be required because of the nature of the particular equipment involved.

§ 18.32 *Interference from equipment operated in accordance with § 18.31.* In the event of interference to any authorized radio services caused by equipment operated in accordance with § 18.31, steps to remedy such interference conditions shall be taken promptly.[5]

OPERATION FOR WHICH A LICENSE IS REQUIRED

§ 18.41 *When a license is required.* (a) No medical diathermy equipment, industrial heating equipment or miscellaneous equipment which does not comply with §§ 18.11 to 18.17, inclusive, or 18.21 to 18.31, inclusive, shall be operated except pursuant to a station license issued by the Commission authorizing such operation.

(b) Whenever the Commission on complaint or on its own motion determines that medical diathermy equipment, industrial heating equipment or miscellaneous equipment is not in fact operating in compliance with the provisions of §§ 18.11 to 18.17, inclusive, or 18.21 to 18.31, inclusive, and so advises the operator of such equipment, further operation of such equipment without a station license shall be unlawful unless within 10 days of the receipt of such notice, or within such further time as the Commission may for good cause allow, the operator of such equipment shall file with the Commission a certificate of a competent engineer stating that the equipment is now capable of complying with the requirements of the rules.

§ 18.42 *Showing required.* A station license for the operation of medical diathermy equipment, industrial heating equipment or miscellaneous equipment will be granted upon proper application therefor in accordance with the provisions of this part and a showing that in

[4] *Provided*, That: In cases of interference to receivers arising from direct intermediate frequency pick-up by such receivers of the fundamental frequency emissions of certified industrial heating equipment operating on prescribed fundamental frequencies and otherwise in accordance with § 18.21, this section shall not apply.

[5] *Provided*, That: In cases of interference to receivers arising from direct intermediate frequency pickup by such receivers of the fundamental frequency emissions of type-approved or certified miscellaneous equipment operating on prescribed fundamental frequencies and otherwise in accordance with § 18.11, this section shall not apply.

the light of the following considerations the public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served by such a grant: (a) The purpose for which the equipment sought to be licensed will be used; (b) the reasons why the equipment involved may not be operated in compliance with the provisions of this part for the operation of such equipment without a license; and (c) the nature and extent of interference that may be caused to authorized communication services by the operation of such equipment.

§ 18.43 *Applications for station licenses.* Each applicant for a station license authorizing the operation of medical diathermy, industrial heating equipment, or miscellaneous equipment, or requesting the modification or renewal of such a license, shall file with the Commission in Washington, D. C., three copies of each application on the appropriate form designated by the Commission and a like number of any exhibits and other papers incorporated therein and made a part thereof. Only the original copy need be sworn to. Application for a license shall be made up on the appropriate form prescribed by the Commission, and separate application should be made for each unit of equipment for which a license is sought. Application for modification or renewal of a license shall also be upon appropriate form prescribed by the Commission.

§ 18.44 *Full information.* Each application for a license authorizing the operating of medical diathermy, industrial heating equipment or miscellaneous equipment shall contain full and complete information concerning all matters and things required to be disclosed by the application form.

§ 18.45 *License period.* Each station license authorizing the operation of medical diathermy, industrial equipment or miscellaneous equipment will expire at the hour of 3 a. m. and will be issued for a normal license period of five years or such other period as the Commission may specify upon consideration of the facts in a particular case. Each such license shall be nontransferable.

§ 18.46 *Renewal of license.* Unless otherwise directed or permitted by the Commission, applications for renewal of a station license for the operation of medical diathermy, industrial heating equipment or miscellaneous equipment shall be filed with the Commission upon prescribed forms at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of such license.

§ 18.47 *Station license, posting of.* The original of each station license shall be posted in the room in which the equipment is operated. Licenses covering equipment not used in a fixed place shall be attached to the equipment itself.

§ 18.48 *Operator requirements.* Equipment for which a station license is issued pursuant to the provisions of this part may be operated by persons who do not hold an operator license or permit issued by this agency.

§ 18.49 *Cessation of operation pursuant to license.* If any equipment for which a license has been issued hereunder shall cease to be operated pursuant to such license, or is transferred, sold, assigned, leased, loaned, stolen, destroyed, or otherwise removed from the possession of the licensee, the licensee shall within five days of such occurrence notify the Commission thereof and, where possible, include in such notification the name and address of the recipient of such equipment.

§ 18.51 *Existing equipment.* The provisions of this part shall not be applicable until June 30, 1952, to diathermy and industrial heating equipment, the manufacture and assembly of which was completed prior to July 1, 1947, nor shall they be applicable until April 30, 1953, to miscellaneous equipment, the manufacture and assembly of which was completed prior to April 30, 1948: *Provided,* That the foregoing provisions of this section shall be applicable only if such steps as may be suitable under the circumstances are promptly taken to eliminate interference to authorized radio services resulting from the operation of equipment manufactured prior to the respective dates hereinabove set forth.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Docket No. 7858

In the matter of promulgation of rules and regulations governing medical diathermy equipment and industrial heating equipment.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND ORDER

PUBLIC NOTICE

By public notice of September 20, 1946, the Commission announced proposed rules and regulations governing the operation of medical diathermy equipment and industrial heating equipment and specified November 6, 1946, for oral argument and hearing on such proposed rules and regulations. In its public notice of September 20, 1946, the Commission also stated that in the oral argument and hearing referred to above consideration would be given to the question whether an additional frequency band should be assigned for the operation of medical diathermy equipment and industrial heating equipment in the 3000 megacycle region of the spectrum. By subsequent notice dated October 9, 1946, the said oral argument and hearing was postponed to December 18, 1946, and in a further notice of November 14, 1946, particular attention was called to the fact that consideration would be given to allocation of a frequency in the 3000 megacycle region of the spectrum for industrial, medical and scientific purposes and all interested parties were invited to submit comments and participate in the scheduled oral argument and hearing.

The oral argument and hearing referred to above was held on December 18 and 19, 1946, and upon the basis of the evidence received at that time the Commission has determined that the public interest would be served by a grant of the request for allocation of space in the 3000 megacycle region of the spectrum which would be available for industrial, medical, and scientific purposes. Accordingly, the Commission has adopted the order set out below providing for allocation of the frequency 2450 megacycles for such purposes and requiring that emissions radiated in the course of operation on that frequency be confined within the range 2400–2500 megacycles.

The regulations under consideration in Docket 7858 with respect to operation of industrial heating and medical diathermy equipment in the 13, 27 and 40 megacycle regions of the spectrum are inapplicable to this operation on 2450 megacycles and detailed regulations with respect to operation on that frequency have not yet been promulgated. However, rather than postpone the availability of the frequency in question for general use until such standards have been determined, the Commission is making the frequency 2450 megacycles available for immediate nonexclusive use without a license for industrial, medical, and scientific purposes in compliance with certain conditions set forth in the order. It should be noted particularly that operation at this time rather than at a later date after the promulgation of engineering standards is expressly made subject to such regulations as the Commission may in the future decide to be appropriate with respect to operation upon the frequency in question. Persons who make use of that frequency now are accordingly placed on notice that such regulations may be adopted and be applicable to their operation.

ORDER

At a meeting of the Federal Communications Commission in its offices in Washington, D. C. on December 26, 1946.

The Commission having under consideration a request for assignment of a frequency in the 3000 megacycle region of the radio spectrum for industrial, medical, and scientific purposes without a license, and

The Commission on December 18 and 19, 1946, having held a public hearing, after due notice to all interested parties, to receive evidence upon the question whether such a band should be assigned for such purposes; and

The Commission having considered the evidence presented during such hearing and having determined upon such consideration that the public niterest, convenience, and necessity would be served by such an allocation;

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, That the frequency 2450 megacycles be, and the same is hereby, assigned, for industrial, medical, and scientific purposes upon a non-exclusive basis. Operation for such purposes upon the frequency 2450 megacycles may be conducted without a license only upon the following conditions:

(1) The emissions of radio frequency energy resulting from such operation shall be confined to that portion of the spectrum between 2400–2500 megacycles.

(2) The energy radiated and the band width of emissions of all industrial, medical and scientific equipment operated as provided for herein shall be reduced to the greatest extent practicable. No interference shall be caused to authorized communciation services from spurious or harmonic radiations. In the event of such interference from spurious or harmonic radiations, operation of the equipment causing such interference shall cease and shall not be resumed until steps necessary to eliminate such interference have been taken.

(3) Operation upon the assigned frequency as specified above shall be subject to such future regulations as may be found by the Commission to be appropriate.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3174; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:50 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Animal Industry

[9 CFR, Part 92]

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND CERTAIN OTHER ANIMALS INTO U. S. (EXCEPT FROM MEXICO)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Notice is hereby given in accordance with section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a)) that the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the authority vested in him by sections 6, 7, 8, and 10 of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, as amended (21 U. S. C. 102–105) and section 2 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U. S. C. 111), proposes to amend the regulations governing the importation of livestock and certain other animals into the United States from countries other than Mexico (9 CFR, Part 92, as amended) by amending §§ 92.1, 92.2, 92.3, 92.4, 92.5, 92.8, and 92.11 of said regulations and adding a new § 92.25a to said regulations, as follows:

1. In § 92.1 the introductory phrase following the heading "Definitions" would be amended to read as follows:

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following terms are used, unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

2. Section 92.1 (d) would be amended to read as follows:

(d) *Animals.* Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.

3. Section 92.1 would be further amended by adding thereto a new paragraph (n) to read as follows:

(n) *Poultry.* Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, pheasants, guinea fowl, and pea fowl, of all ages, including eggs for hatching.

4. Section 92.2 would be amended to read as follows:

§ 92.2 *General prohibition.* No person, firm, or corporation shall import or bring into the United States any animal except in accordance with the regulations in this part and Part 94 of this chapter; nor shall any animal be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States and before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regulations.

5. Section 92.3 would be amended by inserting in paragraph (a) thereof a comma and the word "poultry" after the word "ruminants".

6. Section 92.4 would be amended by changing the heading thereof to read *"Permits for ruminants, swine, and poultry"*, by designating the present provisions of the section as paragraph (a) with the heading *"Ruminants and swine"*, and by adding to the section a new paragraph (b) reading as follows:

(b) *Poultry.* For poultry intended for importation from any part of the world except Canada and Mexico, the importer shall first obtain from the Bureau a permit in two sections. One section will be for presentation to the American Consulate in the district which includes the port of shipment and the other for presentation to the collector of customs at the port of entry specified therein. The poultry will be received at the specified port of entry on the date prescribed for their arrival or at any time during three weeks immediately following, after which time the permit shall be void. Poultry will not be eligible for entry if shipped from any foreign port other than that designated in the permit.

7. Section 92.5 would be amended by changing the heading thereof to read *"Certificates for ruminants, swine, and poultry"*, by designating the present provisions of the section as paragraph (a) with the heading *"Ruminants and swine"* and by adding to the section a new paragraph (b) reading as follows:

(b) *Poultry.* All poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for importation from any country of the world except Mexico and Canada, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement from such country and that they were then found to be free of evidence of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable disease; and that as far as it has been possible to determine they were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. Certificates for such poultry 60 days of age or older shall also state that the poultry have been kept in the country from which they are offered for importation for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis) occurred in the locality or localities where the poultry were kept during such period. All eggs for hatching offered for importation from any part of the world except Mexico and Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that the flock or flocks of origin were found upon inspection to be free from evidence of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable disease and that as far as it has been possible to determine such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the preceding 60 days.

8. Section 92.8 would be amended to read as follows:

§ 92.8 *Inspection at port of entry.* Except as provided in §§ 92.24, 92.25 and 92.29, inspection shall be made at the port of entry of all horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for importation from any part of the world except Mexico, other than eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, which are imported from Canada. All such animals found to be free from communicable disease and not to have been exposed thereto shall be admitted subject to the other provisions in this part. Animals found to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto shall be refused entry. Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Chief of Bureau may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Chief of Bureau, shall be disposed of as said Chief may direct. Such portions of the transporting vessel, and of its cargo, as have been exposed to any such animals or their emanations shall be disinfected in such manner as may be considered necessary by the inspector in charge at the port of entry, before the cargo is allowed to land.

9. Section 92.11 would be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

(c) *Poultry.* Poultry 60 days of age or older from any part of the world except Canada and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, such poultry shall be subject to such inspections, disinfection, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Chief of Bureau to determine their freedom from disease or the infection of disease. Any other poultry may be quarantined at the port of entry for such period as the Chief of Bureau may require.

10. A new § 92.25a would be added to read as follows:

§ 92.25a *Poultry from Canada.* (a) All poultry offered for importation from Canada, except eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that such poultry have been inspected on the premises of origin and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such poultry are free of evidence of any communicable disease or exposure thereto.

Any person who wishes to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the foregoing proposed amendments may do so by filing them with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Wash-

ington 25, D. C., within 15 days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3153; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR, Parts 723, 725, 726]

BURLEY AND FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO, AND VIRGINIA SUN-CURED TOBACCO

NOTICE OF FORMULATION OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO MARKETING OF TOBACCO, COLLECTION OF MARKETING PENALTIES, AND RECORDS AND REPORTS, 1950-51 MARKETING YEAR

Pursuant to the authority contained in the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301, 1311-1315, 1372-1375), the Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to formulate marketing quota regulations covering the issuance of marketing cards, the identification of tobacco, the collection and refund of penalties, and the records and reports incident thereto on the marketing of Burley, flue-cured, fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco for the 1950-51 marketing year.

Consideration is being given to changes in the provisions of the 1950-51 regulations from those of the 1949-50 regulations as follows:

(1) A provision for expressing in hundredths and dropping all fractions of less than one one-hundredth, the harvested acreage of tobacco on any farm for which the farm acreage allotment is less than one acre. The 1949-50 regulations provided for calculating harvested acreage in tenths and dropping all fractions of less than one-tenth acre without regard to the size of the allotment for the farm. No change is contemplated in the 1950-51 regulations with respect to the calculation of harvested acreage on farms having allotments of one acre or more.

(2) A provision under which the operator of a farm may off-set excess tobacco placed in storage under bond by under-planting the farm acreage allotment. This provision would permit the removal from storage for marketing penalty free any amount of tobacco equal to the normal production of the acreage by which the 1950 harvested acreage (plus any acreage added with respect to carry-over tobacco) is less than the 1950 allotment. Provisions for off-setting excess carry-over tobacco other than tobacco in storage under bond, have been included in previous regulations.

Prior to the final adoption and issuance of such regulations, consideration will be given to any data, views, or recommendations pertaining thereto, which are submitted in writing to the Director, Tobacco Branch, Productoin and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All submissions must be postmarked not later than April 29, 1950, in order to be considered.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] ELMER F. KRUSE,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3155; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[7 CFR, Part 922]

[AO 223]

HANDLING OF IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA

NOTICE OF HEARING WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER

Pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.; 61 Stat. 202, 707; 62 Stat. 1247; 63 Stat. 1051), and in accordance with the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held at the Fort Kearney Hotel, Kearney, Nebraska, beginning at 9:30 a. m., c. s. t., May 1, 1950, with respect to a proposed marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of Irish potatoes grown in Central Nebraska. The proposed marketing agreement and order has not received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The public hearing is for the purpose of receiving evidence with respect to economic and marketing conditions which relate to the provisions of the proposed marketing agreement and order. Growers and shippers of potatoes in Central Nebraska, as represented by the East Central Nebraska Potato Association, an industry organization, drafted the following proposed marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of potatoes in the proposed production area and requested a hearing thereon.

§ 922.1 *Definitions.* As used in this part, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any other officer, or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is, or may hereafter be authorized to exercise the powers and to perform the duties of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) "Act" means Public Act No. 10, 73d Congress, as amended and reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.; 61 Stat. 202, 707; 62 Stat. 1247; 63 Stat. 1051).

(c) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any organized group or business unit.

(d) "Production area" means all territory included within the Counties of Loup, Garfield, Custer, Valley, Greeley, Sherman, Howard, Hall, Buffalo, Dawson, and Kearney in Nebraska.

(e) "Potatoes" means all varieties of Irish potatoes grown within the production area.

(f) "Handler" is synonymous with shipper and means any person (except a common or contract carrier of potatoes owned by another person) who ships potatoes.

(g) "Ship" or "handle" means to transport, sell, or in any other way to place potatoes in the current of commerce within the production area or between the production area and any point outside thereof.

(h) "Producer" means any person engaged in the production of potatoes for market.

(i) "Fiscal year" means the period beginning on May 1 of each year and ending April 30 following.

(j) "Administrative Committee" means the Central Nebraska Potato Committee established pursuant to § 922.2.

(k) "Varieties" means and includes all classifications or subdivisions of Irish Potatoes according to those definitive characteristics now or hereafter recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(l) "Seed potatoes" means and includes all potatoes officially certified and tagged, marked, or otherwise appropriately identified, under the supervision of the official seed potato certifying agency of the State of Nebraska or other seed certification agencies which the Secretary may recognize.

(m) "Table stock potatoes" means and includes all potatoes not included within the definition of "seed potatoes."

(n) "Pack" means a unit of potatoes contained in a bag, crate, or other type of container and falling within specific weight limits recommended by the administrative committee and approved by the Secretary.

(o) "Grade" means any one of the officially established grades of potatoes, and "size" means any one of the officially established sizes of potatoes, as defined and set forth in:

(1) The United States Standards for Potatoes issued by the United States Department of Agriculture (14 F. R. 1955, 2161), or amendments thereto, or modifications thereof, or variations based thereon; or

(2) United States Consumer Standards for Potatoes as issued by the United States Department of Agriculture (12 F. R. 7281), or amendments thereto, or modifications thereof, or variations based thereon.

(p) "Export" means shipment of potatoes beyond the boundaries of continental United States.

§ 922.2 *Committee.* The Central Nebraska Potato Committee consisting of six members, five of whom shall be producers and one of whom shall be a handler, is hereby established.

(a) *Committee members or alternates.* For each member of the committee there shall be an alternate who shall have the same qualifications as the member. Persons selected as committee members or alternates to represent producers shall be individuals who are producers in the production area, or officers, or employees of a corporate producer in such area; persons selected as committee members or alternates to represent handlers shall be individuals who are handlers in the

production area, or officers, or employers of a corporate handler in such area.

(b) *Term of office.* The term of office of committee members and alternates shall be for 2 years beginning on the first day of May and continuing until the end of the succeeding fiscal year, and until their successors are selected and have qualified: *Provided, however,* That the terms of office of one-half the initial committee members and their respective alternates shall be for one year.

Committee members and alternates shall serve during the term of office for which they are selected and have qualified, or during that portion thereof beginning on the date on which they qualify during the term of office and continuing until the end thereof, and until their successors are selected and have qualified.

(c) *Selection.* The Secretary shall select members of the Central Nebraska Potato Committee as follows: Five producer members and one handler member from the production area at large.

(d) *Nomination.* The Secretary may select the members of the committee and their respective alternates from nominations which may be made in the following manner:

(1) Nominations for initial members of the committee and their respective alternates may be submitted by producers, or handlers, or groups thereof, and such nominations may be by virtue of elections conducted by groups of producers or handlers.

(2) In order to provide nominations for succeeding marketing committee members and alternates:

(i) The Central Nebraska Potato Committee shall hold or cause to be held 60 days prior to the end of each fiscal year, after the effective date hereof, a meeting or meetings of producers and meeting or meetings of handlers in the production area;

(ii) At each such meeting at least two nominees shall be designated for each position as member and for each position as alternate member on the committee which is vacant or which is to become vacant at the end of the then current fiscal year;

(iii) Nominations for committee members and alternate members shall be supplied to the Secretary in such manner and form as he may prescribe, not later than 30 days prior to the end of each fiscal year;

(iv) Ouly producers may participate in designating nominees for producer committee members and their alternates and only handlers may participate in designating nominees for handler committee members and their alternates;

(v) Each person who is both a handler and a producer may vote either as a handler or as a producer and may elect the group in which he votes; and

(vi) Each such person is entitled to cast only one vote on behalf of himself, his agents, subsidiaries, affiliates, and representatives, in designating nominees for marketing committee members and alternates: *Provided further,* That an eligible voter's privilege of casting only one vote, as aforesaid, shall be construed to permit a voter to cast one vote for each position to be filled in the respective district in which he elects to vote.

(e) *Failure to nominate.* If nominations are not made within the time and in the manner specified by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (d) (2) of this section, the Secretary may, without regard to nominations select the committee members and alternates which selection shall be on the basis of the representation provided for herein.

(f) *Acceptance.* Any person selected by the Secretary as a committee member or as an alternate shall qualify by filing a written acceptance with the Secretary within ten days after being notified of such selection.

(g) *Vacancies.* To fill any vacancy occasioned by the failure of any person selected as a committee member or as an alternate to qualify or in the event of the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of any qualified member or alternate, a successor for his unexpired term may be selected by the Secretary from nominations made in the manner specified in paragraph (d) (2) of this section, or the Secretary may select such committee member or alternate from previously unselected nominees on the current nominee list. If the names of nominees to fill any such vacancy are not made available to the Secretary within 30 days after such vacancy occurs, such vacancy may be filled without regard to nominations, which selection shall be made on the basis of the representation provided for herein.

(h) *Alternate members.* An alternate member of the Central Nebraska Potato Committee shall act in the place and stead of the member for whom he is an alternate, during such member's absence. In the event of the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of a member, his alternate shall act for him until a successor of such member is selected and has qualified.

(i) *Procedure.* Four members of the Central Nebraska Potato Committee shall be necessary to constitute a quorum and a like number of concurring votes shall be necessary to pass any motion or approve any committee action.

Meetings of the Central Nebraska Potato Committee may be conducted by telephone, telegraph, or other means of communications and any vote cast at such a meeting shall be confirmed promptly in writing: *Provided,* That if any assembled meeting is held, all votes shall be cast in person.

(j) *Expenses and compensation.* When acting on committee business committee members and alternates shall be compensated for expenses necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties and in the exercise of their powers hereunder.

(k) *Powers.* The Central Nebraska Potato Committee shall have the following powers:

(1) To administer the provisions hereof in accordance with its terms;

(2) To make rules and regulations to effectuate the terms and provisions hereof;

(3) To receive, investigate, and report to the Secretary complaints of violation of the provisions hereof; and

(4) To recommend to the Secretary amendments hereto.

(l) *Duties.* It shall be the duty of the Central Nebraska Potato Committee:

(1) To act as intermediary between the Secretary and any producer or handler;

(2) To select a chairman and such other officers as may be necessary, to select subcommittees of committee members, and to adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of its business as it may deem advisable;

(3) To appoint such employees, agents, and representatives as it may deem necessary and to determine the salaries and define the duties of each such person;

(4) To investigate, from time to time, and to assemble data on the growing, harvesting, shipping, and marketing conditions with respect to potatoes, and to engage in such research and service activities which relate to the handling or marketing of potatoes as may be approved by the Secretary;

(5) To furnish to the Secretary such available information as he may request;

(6) To keep minutes, books, and records which clearly reflect all of the acts and transactions of the administrative committee and such minutes, books, and records shall be subject to examination at any time by the Secretary or his authorized agent or representative;

(7) To recommend the rate of assessment to cover the expenses set forth in the budget;

(8) At the beginning of each fiscal year, to submit to the Secretary a budget of its expenses and assessments for such fiscal year, together with a report thereon;

(9) To cause the books of the committee to be audited by a competent accountant at least once each fiscal year, and at such other time as such committee may deem necessary or as the Secretary may request. The report of such audit shall show the receipt and expenditure of funds collected pursuant hereto; a copy of each such report shall be furnished to the Secretary and a copy of each such report shall be made available at the principal office of such committee for inspection by producers and handlers; and

(10) To consult, cooperate, and exchange information when deemed desirable by the administrative committee with other potato marketing committees and other individuals or agencies in connection with all proper activities and objectives of such committee hereunder.

§ 922.3 *Expenses and assessments.*—(a) *Budget.* (1) The committee shall prepare a budget for each fiscal year showing its anticipated expenses and a proposed rate of assessment to cover such expenses. The committee shall also transmit a report accompanying the budget showing the basis for its calculation of expenses and the proposed rate of assessment.

(2) The committee is authorized to incur such expenses as the Secretary, upon the basis of the aforesaid budget, or on the basis of other available information, finds may be necessary and appropriate during each fiscal year.

(3) The funds to cover such expenses shall be acquired by the levying on handlers of assessments which shall be at a rate fixed by the Secretary on the basis of the committee recommendation or other available information. Each handler who first ships potatoes shall pay assessments to the committee, upon demand, which assessments shall be such handler's pro rata share of the expenses which will be appropriately incurred by such committee during each fiscal year. Such handler's share of such expense shall be proportionate to the ratio between the total quantity of potatoes handled by him as the first handler thereof, during the applicable fiscal year, and the total quantity of potatoes handled by all handlers as the first handlers thereof, during the same fiscal year.

(4) Upon recommendation of the committee or upon a later finding relative to such committee's expenses or revenue, the Secretary may increase the rate of assessment to cover expenses which shall be appropriately incurred. Such increase shall be applicable to all potatoes handled during the given fiscal year.

(b) *Accounting.* (1) If, at the end of a fiscal year, it shall appear that assessments collected are in excess of expenses incurred, each handler entitled to a proportionate refund of the excess assessments shall be credited with such refund against the operations of the following fiscal year, unless he demands payment thereof, in which event such proportionate refund shall be paid to him.

(2) The committee may, with the approval of the Secretary, maintain in its own name or in the name of its members, a suit against any handler for the collection of such handler's pro rata share of its expenses.

(c) *Funds.* All funds received by the committee pursuant to any provision hereof shall be used solely for the purposes herein specified and shall be accounted for in the following manner:

(1) The Secretary may at any time require the committee and its members to account for all receipts and disbursements; and

(2) Whenever any person ceases to be a committee member or alternate, he shall account for all receipts and disbursements and deliver all property and funds in his hands, together with all books and records in his possession, to his successor in office or to such person as the Secretary may designate, and shall execute such assignments and other instruments as may be necessary or appropriate to vest in such successor or in such designated person the right to all the property, funds, or claims vested in such member or alternate;

(3) In order to provide funds to carry out the functions of this program, handlers may make advance payment of assessments.

§ 922.4 *Regulation*—(a) *Marketing policy*—(1) *Preparation.* At the beginning of each marketing season the committee shall consider and prepare a proposed policy for the marketing of potatoes grown in the production area during such season. In developing its marketing policy the committee shall investigate relevant supply and demand conditions for potatoes. In such investigations the committee shall give appropriate consideration to the following:

(i) Market prices for potatoes, including prices by grade, size, and quality in different packs, or any other shipping unit;

(ii) Supply of potatoes, by grade, size, and quality, in the production area and in other production areas;

(iii) The trend and level of consumer income; and

(iv) Other relevant factors.

(2) *Reports.* (i) The committee shall submit to the Secretary a report setting forth the aforesaid marketing policy, and shall notify producers and handlers of the contents of such reports.

(ii) In the event it becomes advisable to deviate from such marketing policy, because of changed supply and demand conditions the committee shall formulate a new marketing policy in accordance with the manner previously outlined. Such committee also shall submit a report thereon to the Secretary, and notify producers and handlers of such revised or amended marketing policy.

(b) *Committee recommendations.* (1) The committee shall recommend regulation to the Secretary whenever it finds that such regulation, as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) The committee also may recommend modification, suspension, or termination of any regulation in order to facilitate shipments of potatoes for the specified purposes set forth in paragraph (c) (2) of this section.

(c) *Issuance of regulations.* (1) The Secretary shall limit the shipment of potatoes whenever he finds from the recommendations and information submitted by the committee, or from other available information, that such regulation would tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act. Such limitation may:

(i) Regulate, in any or all portions of the production area, the shipment of particular grades, sizes, or qualities of any or all varieties of potatoes during any period; or

(ii) Regulate the shipment of particular grades, sizes, or qualities of potatoes differently, for different varieties, for different portions of the production area, for different packs, or any combination of the foregoing during any period; or

(iii) Regulate the shipment of potatoes by establishing and maintaining in terms of grades, sizes, or both, minimum standards of quality and maturity.

(2) The Secretary, whenever he finds upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the committee or from other available information, that it will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act, shall modify, suspend, or terminate regulations issued pursuant to §§ 922.3, 922.5, paragraph (c) (1) of this section, or any combination thereof, in order to facilitate shipments of potatoes for the following purposes:

(i) For grading within the production area;

(ii) For seed;

(iii) For export;

(iv) For distribution by the Federal Government;

(v) For manufacture or conversion into specified products;

(vi) For livestock feed; and

(vii) For other purposes which may be specified.

(3) The committee, with the approval of the Secretary, may establish for any or all portions of the production area, served by such committee, minimum quantities below which shipments will be free from regulations issued or in effect pursuant to §§ 922.3, 922.5, paragraph (c) (1) of this section, or any combinations thereof.

(4) The Secretary shall notify the committee of any regulations issued or of any modification, suspension, or termination of regulations pursuant to this section. The committee shall give reasonable notice thereof to handlers.

(d) *Safeguards.* (1) The committee with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe (i) adequate safeguards to prevent shipments pursuant to paragraph (c) (2) of this section from entering channels of trade for other than the specific purpose authorized therefor, and (ii) rules governing the issuance and the contents of Certificates of Privilege if such certificates are prescribed as safeguards by such committee.

(2) Safeguards, as prescribed herein, may include requirements that:

(i) Handlers shall file applications with the committee to ship potatoes pursuant to paragraph (c) (2) of this section;

(ii) Handlers shall obtain inspection provided by § 922.5 or pay the pro rata share of expenses provided by § 922.3 or both, in connection with potato shipments effected under the provisions of paragraph (c) (2) of this section: *Provided*, That such inspection or payment of expenses may be required at different times than otherwise specified by the aforesaid sections; and

(iii) Handlers shall obtain Certificates of Privilege from the committee for shipments of potatoes effected or to be effected under the provisions of paragraph (c) (2) of this section.

(3) The committee may rescind or deny Certificates of Privilege to any shipper if proof is obtained that potatoes shipped by him for the purposes stated in paragraph (c) (2) of this section were handled contrary to the provisions hereof.

(4) The Secretary shall have the right to modify, change, alter, or rescind any safeguards prescribed and any certificates issued by the administrative committee pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(5) The committee shall make reports to the Secretary, as requested, showing the number of applications for such certificates, the quantity of potatoes covered by such applications, the number of such applications denied and certificates granted, the quantity of potatoes shipped under duly issued certificates,

and such other information as may be requested.

§ 922.5 *Inspection and certification.* During any period in which shipments of potatoes are regulated pursuant to the provisions of § 922.3, § 922.4, or both, each handler who first ships potatoes shall prior to making shipment, cause each shipment to be inspected by an authorized representative of the Federal Inspection Service or such other inspection service as the Secretary shall designate. Each such handler shall make arrangements with the inspecting agency for forwarding promptly to the committee a copy of such inspection certificate: *Provided, however,* That (a) each handler making a shipment of potatoes during such period shall, prior to making such shipment, determine if such shipment has been inspected, and if such shipment has not been so inspected and is not covered by an inspection certificate, each handler making such a shipment shall have such potatoes inspected and shall arrange for a copy of the inspection certificate to be forwarded to the committee as aforesaid, and (b) each handler who first ships potatoes after such potatoes are regraded, resorted, repacked, or in any other way further prepared for market shall have each shipment of such potatoes inspected as provided herein.

§ 922.6 *Exemptions.* (a) The committee may adopt, with approval of the Secretary, the procedures pursuant to which certificates of exemption will be issued to producers.

(b) The committee may issue certificates of exemption to any producer who applies for such exemption and furnishes adequate evidence to such committee.

(1) That by reason of a regulation issued pursuant to § 922.4 he will be prevented from shipping as large a proportion of his production as the average proportion of production shipped during the entire season by all producers in said applicant's immediate production area; and (2) that the grade, size, or quality of the applicant's potatoes have been adversely affected by acts beyond the applicant's control and by acts beyond reasonable expectation. Each certificate shall permit the producer to ship the amount of potatoes specified thereon. Such certificates shall be transferred with such potatoes at time of shipment.

(c) The committee shall be permitted at any time to make a thorough investigation of any producer's claim pertaining to exemptions.

(d) If any applicant for exemption certificates is dissatisfied with the determination by the committee with respect to his application, said applicant may file an appeal with such committee. Such an appeal must be taken promptly after the determination by such committee from which the appeal is taken. Any applicant filing an appeal shall furnish evidence satisfactory to such committee for a determination on the appeal. The committee shall thereupon reconsider the application, examine all available evidence, and make a final determination concerning the application. Such committee shall notify the appellant of the final determination, and shall furnish the Secretary with a copy of the appeal and a statement of considerations involved in making the final determination.

(e) The committee shall maintain a record of all applications submitted for exemption certificates, a record of all exemption certificates issued and denied, the quantity of potatoes covered by such exemption certificates, a record of the amount of potatoes shipped under exemption certificates, a record of appeals for reconsideration of applications, and such information as may be requested by the Secretary. Periodic reports on such records shall be compiled and issued by the committee upon request of the Secretary.

(f) The Secretary shall have the right to modify, change, alter, or rescind any procedure and any exemptions granted pursuant to this section.

§ 922.7 *Reports.* Upon the request of the committee, with approval of the Secretary, every handler shall furnish to such committee, in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed, such information as will enable the committee to exercise their powers and perform their duties hereunder. The Secretary shall have the right to modify, change, or rescind any requests for reports pursuant to this section.

§ 922.8 *Compliance.* Except as provided herein, no handler shall ship potatoes, the shipment of which has been prohibited by the Secretary in accordance with provisions hereof, and no handler shall ship potatoes except in conformity to the provisions hereof.

§ 922.9 *Right of the Secretary.* The members of the committee (including successors and alternates), and any agent or employee appointed or employed by such committee shall be subject to removal or suspension by the Secretary at any time. Each and every order, regulation, decision, determination or other act of such committee shall be subject to the continuing right of the Secretary to disapprove of the same at any time. Upon such disapproval, the disapproved action of the said committee shall be deemed null and void, except as to acts done in reliance thereon or in compliance therewith prior to such disapproval by the Secretary.

§ 922.10 *Effective time and termination*—(a) *Effective time.* The provisions hereof shall become effective at such time as the Secretary may declare above his signature attached hereto, and shall continue in force until terminated in one of the ways hereinafter specified.

(b) *Termination.* (1) The Secretary may, at any time, terminate the provisions hereof by giving at least one day's notice by means of a press release or in any other manner which he may determine.

(2) The Secretary may terminate or suspend the operation of any or all of the provisions hereof whenever he finds that such provisions do not tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(3) The Secretary shall terminate the provisions hereof at the end of any fiscal year whenever he finds that such termination is favored by a majority of producers, who, during the preceding fiscal year, have been engaged in the production for market of potatoes: *Provided,* That such majority has, during such year, produced for market more than fifty percent of the volume of such potatoes produced for market; but such termination shall be effective only if announced at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current fiscal year.

(4) The provisions hereof shall, in any event, terminate whenever the provisions of the act authorizing them cease to be in effect.

(5) The Secretary shall terminate the provisions hereof at the end of any fiscal year, upon the written request of handlers signatory hereto who submit evidence satisfactory to the Secretary that they handled not less than sixty-seven percent of the total volume of potatoes handled by the signatory handlers during the preceding fiscal year; but such termination shall be effective only if announced at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current fiscal year.[1]

(c) *Proceedings after termination.* (1) Upon the termination of the provisions hereof, the then functioning members of the committee shall continue as trustees, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of such committee of all the funds and property then in the possession of or under control of such committee, including claims for any funds unpaid or property not delivered at the time of such termination. Action by said trusteeship shall require the concurrence of a majority of the said trustees.

(2) The said trustees shall continue in such capacity until discharged by the Secretary; shall, from time to time, account for all receipts and disbursements and deliver all property on hand, together with all books and records of the committee and of the trustees, to such person as the Secretary may direct; and shall upon request of the Secretary, execute such assignments or other instruments necessary or appropriate to vest in such person full title and right to all of the funds, property, and claims vested in the committee or the trustees pursuant thereto.

(3) Any person to whom funds, property, or claims have been transferred or delivered by the committee or its members, pursuant to this section, shall be subject to the same obligations imposed upon the members of such committee and upon the said trustees.

§ 922.11 *Effect of termination or amendment.* Unless otherwise expressly provided by the Secretary, the termination hereof or of any regulation issued pursuant hereto, or the issuance of any amendments to either thereof, shall not (a) affect or waive any right, duty, obligation, or liability which shall have arisen or which may thereafter arise in connection with any provision hereof or any regulation issued hereunder or (b) release or extinguish any violation hereof or of any regulations issued hereunder, or (c) affect or impair any rights or remedies of the Secretary or of any other person with respect to any such violation.

[1] Applicable only to the proposed marketing agreement.

§ 922.12 *Duration of immunities.* The benefits, privileges, and immunities conferred upon any person by virtue hereof shall cease upon the termination hereof, except with respect to acts done under and during the existence hereof.

§ 922.13 *Agents.* The Secretary may, by designation in writing, name any person, including any officer or employee of the Government, or name any bureau or division in the United States Department of Agriculture, to act as his agent or representative in connection with any of the provisions hereof.

§ 922.14 *Derogation.* Nothing contained herein is, or shall be construed to be in derogation or in modifications of the rights of the Secretary or of the United States to exercise any powers granted, by the act or otherwise, or, in accordance with such powers, to act in the premises whenever such action is deemed advisable.

§ 922.15 *Personal liability.* No member or alternate of the administrative committee, nor any employee or agent thereof, shall be held personally responsible, either individually or jointly with others, in any way whatsoever, to any handler or to any person for errors in judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission, as such member, alternate, or employee, except for acts of dishonesty.

§ 922.16 *Separability.* If any provision hereof is declared invalid, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, or thing is held invalid, the validity of the remainder hereof, or the applicability thereof to any other person, circumstance, or thing, shall not be affected thereby.

§ 922.17 *Amendments.* Amendments hereto may be proposed, from time to time, by the Administrative committee, or by the Secretary.

§ 922.18 *Counterparts.* This agreement may be executed in multiple counterparts and when one counterpart is signed by the Secretary, all such counterparts shall constitute, when taken together, one and the same instrument as if all signatures were contained in one original.[1]

§ 922.19 *Additional parties.* After the effective date hereof, any handler who has not previously executed this agreement may become a party hereto if a counterpart hereof is executed by him and delivered to the Secretary. This agreement shall take effect as to such new contracting party at the time such counterpart is delivered to the Secretary, and benefits, privileges, and immunities conferred by this agreement shall then be effective as to such new contracting party.[1]

§ 922.20 *Order with marketing agreement.* Each signatory handler favors and approves the issuance of an order, by the Secretary, regulating the handling of potatoes in the same manner as is provided for in this agreement; and each signatory handler hereby requests the Secretary to issue, pursuant to the act, such an order.[1]

Copies of this notice of hearing may be procured from the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 1353, South Building, Washington 25, D. C., or may be there inspected.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3182; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:52 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

GUNNISON RIVER, COLORADO

POWER SITE CLASSIFICATION NO. 404

Pursuant to authority vested in me by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U. S. C. 31), and by Departmental Order No. 2333 of June 10, 1947 (43 CFR 4.623; 12 F. R. 4025), the following described land is hereby classified as power sites insofar as title thereto remains in the United States and subject to valid existing rights; and this classification shall have full force and effect under the provisions of sec. 24 of the act of June 10, 1920, as amended by sec. 211 of the act of August 26, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 818):

UTE MERIDIAN, COLORADO

T. 2 S., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 33, NE¼SW¼, and NW¼SE¼.
T. 3 S., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 5, S½SW¼.
T. 4 S., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 30, lots 8, and 9;
Sec. 31, lots 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7;
Sec. 32, lots 7, 9, and 11;
Sec. 33, lots 9, and 10;
Sec. 34, lots 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16;
Sec. 35, lot 1, NW¼SW¼.

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 15 S., R. 97 W.,
Sec. 7, lot 6;
Sec. 8, lots 1, 2, and 3;
Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, and 5;
Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 11, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 15, lots 4, 6, 7, 10, and 12, S½NE¼;
Sec. 16, lot 1, S½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 17, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW¼NE¼, W½NW¼, NW¼SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 22, lots 1, and 2;
Sec. 23, lots 3, 5, and 7;
Sec. 24, lots 1, 3, 6, and 7, NE¼SW¼.
T. 14 S., R. 98 W.,
Sec. 7, lots 3, and 4, SE¼SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, lots 6, and 7;
Sec. 14, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 15, SE¼SW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 17, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 18, lot 4, W½NE¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 19, lots 2, 7, 10, and 11.
T. 14 S., R. 98 W.,
Sec. 20, NE¼SW¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 21, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 23, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 26, lot 7;
Sec. 27, N½SW¼, and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 29, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 34, NW¼NE¼, and SE¼SE¼.
T. 15 S., R. 98 W.,
Sec. 2, lots 5, and 6.
T. 13 S., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 4, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 9, SE¼NW¼, NW¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 16, W½SE¼;
Sec. 27, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 34, SW¼NE¼, and NE¼NW¼.
T. 14 S., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 1, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 2, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, SW¼NW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, lot 4, SW¼NE¼, and NW¼SE¼.

The area described aggregates 4,782.33 acres.

THOMAS B. NOLAN,
Acting Director.

APRIL 4, 1950.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3147; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON

POWER SITE CLASSIFICATION NO. 405

Pursuant to authority vested in me by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U. S. C. 31), and by Departmental Order No. 2333 of June 10, 1947 (43 CFR 4.623; 12 F. R. 4025), the following described land is hereby classified as power sites insofar as title thereto remains in the United States and subject to valid existing rights; and this classification shall have full force and effect under the provisions of sec. 24 of the act of June 10, 1920, as amended by sec. 211 of the act of August 26, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 818):

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, WASHINGTON

T. 20 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 22, N½NE¼, and NE¼NW¼.
T. 13 N., R. 23 E.,
Sec. 12, SE¼SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 23 E.,
Sec. 6, lot 2;
Sec. 20, SW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, NE¼SE¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 28, W½SW¼.
T. 15 N., R. 23 E.,
Sec. 20, SW¼;
Sec. 22, E½SE¼.
T. 16 N., R. 23 E.,
Sec. 4, lot 3, SW¼;
Sec. 18, NE¼NW¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, lot 8.
T. 17 N., R. 23 E.,
Sec. 18, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, lot 1, NE¼SW¼, and SW¼SE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 23 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7.
T. 20 N., R. 23 E.,
Sec. 30, NE¼NE¼, and SW¼SE¼.

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[1] Applicable only to the proposed marketing agreement.

The area described aggregates 1,436.91 acres.

THOMAS B. NOLAN,
Acting Director.

APRIL 4, 1950.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3148; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

ADMINISTRATOR OF FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO LOANS TO HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN AND RECLAMATION CONTRACT PURCHASERS

Pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law 361, 81st Congress, approved October 19, 1949, and in R. S. 161 (5 U. S. C. 22), *It is hereby ordered*, That:

1. All authorities, powers, functions and duties vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 361, 81st Congress, with respect to making loans to homestead entrymen and reclamation contract purchasers of Government lands, are hereby delegated to the Farmers Home Administration to be exercised by the Administrator thereof.

2. Subject to my approval, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration may issue rules and regulations necessary for the proper exercise of the authorities and powers and for the performance of the functions and duties herein delegated.

3. In his discretion, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration may redelegate, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the powers and authorities herein conferred upon him. In his absence, or in the event of his disability, such powers and authorities may be exercised by the Acting Administrator.

4. The exercise of authorities delegated herein shall be subject to the applicable limitations and requirements of regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of April 1950.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3156; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE AGREEMENTS

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Trade-agreement negotiations with each of the following countries:

I. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Luxemburg, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom, which are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and

II. Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Korea, Peru, and Turkey, which are applicants for accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and

III. Possible Adjustment in Preferential Rates on Cuban Products.

Pursuant to section 4 of the Trade-Agreement Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 945, ch. 474, Public Law 307, 81st Cong.) and to paragraph 4 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949 (14 F. R. 6105), notice is hereby given by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements of intention to conduct trade-agreement negotiations with the following countries, including in each case areas in respect of which the country has authority to conduct trade-agreement negotiations: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Korea, Luxemburg, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Turkey, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. It is proposed to enter into negotiations with these countries for the purpose of negotiating mutually advantageous tariff concessions. Negotiations with Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Korea, Peru, and Turkey will also be for the purpose of their accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

There is annexed hereto a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered for possible modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment in proposed trade agreement negotiations with the above countries.

In the case of each article in the list with respect to which the corresponding product of Cuba is subject to preferential treatment, the negotiations referred to will involve the elimination, reduction, or continuation of the preference, perhaps with an adjustment or specification of the rate applicable to the product of Cuba.

No article will be considered in the negotiations for possible modification of duties or other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment unless it is included, specifically or by reference, in the annexed list or unless it is subsequently included in a supplementary public list. No duty or import tax imposed under a paragraph or section of the Tariff Act or Internal Revenue Code other than the paragraph or section listed with respect to such article will be considered for a possible decrease, although an additional or separate duty on an article included in the annexed list which is imposed under a paragraph or section other than that listed may be bound against increase as an assurance that the concession under the listed paragraph or section will not be nullified.

The negotiations will also include consideration of proposals to change the date in Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from January 1, 1951, to a later date. Article XXVIII now provides that the concessions negotiated at Geneva in 1947 and at Annecy in 1949 on individual products may be modified or withdrawn on or after January 1, 1951, after negotiation and consultation with other contracting parties without the necessity of terminating the entire agreement. If the date in Article XXVIII is changed to a later date it would mean that the contracting parties would be precluded from the effective date of the amendment until such later date from invoking Article XXVIII to modify or withdraw concessions. The proposed change would affect all products on which the United States might make concessions at the forthcoming tariff negotiations as well as those in Schedule XX made at Geneva, Switzerland, and Annecy, France.

In addition to the governments listed above which are seeking accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Government of the Philippines has also indicated its acceptance of the invitation of the contracting parties to undertake tariff negotiations for the purpose of accession. However, the United States will not undertake tariff negotiations with the Philippines at the forthcoming tariff negotiations in view of section 508 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 158) which provides, in effect, that during the effectiveness of the agreement on trade and related matters between the United States and the Philippines, concluded pursuant to that Act, (61 Stat. (3) 2611; Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1588) the President shall not enter into a trade agreement with the Philippines under the Trade Agreements Act. Moreover, if the Philippines should accede to the General Agreement, which has been entered into by the United States pursuant to the Trade Agreements Act, it is intended that the United States would invoke Article XXXV of the General Agreement, by virtue of which the General Agreement would not apply as between the United States and the Philippines.

Persons interested in export items may present their views regarding any tariff (including preferential tariff) or other concessions that might be requested of the foreign governments with which negotiations are to be conducted.

Views concerning general provisions of a nature customarily included in trade agreements may also be presented.

Pursuant to section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act, as amended, and paragraph 5 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, information and views as to any aspect of the proposals announced in this notice may be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by this Committee.[1]

The United States Tariff Commission has this date issued a notice[2] stating the location and availability of tariff and commodity information pertinent to the pending negotiations announced herein.

[1] See Committee for Reciprocity Information, F. R. Doc. 50-3212, *infra*.

[2] See United States Tariff Commission, F. R. Doc. 50-3213, *infra*.

By direction of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements this 11th day of April 1950.

CARL D. CORSE,
Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements.

LIST OF ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES WHICH IT IS PROPOSED SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES SPECIFIED IN FOREGOING PUBLIC NOTICE

The following list contains descriptions of articles imported into the United States which it is proposed should be considered for possible modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment in the trade-agreement negotiations which are proposed with the countries specified in the foregoing public notice.

For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930 or section numbers of the Internal Revenue Code. The descriptive phraseology is frequently limited to a narrower scope than that covered by the cited paragraph or section. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for negotiation.

In the event that an article which as of January 1, 1950, was regarded as classifiable under a description included in the list is excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the inclusion of such description in a trade agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such article.

The United States Tariff Commission has this date issued a notice stating the location and availability of tariff and commodity information pertinent to the pending negotiations announced herein.

SCHEDULE 1—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS

1. Acids and acid anhydrides: Acetic acid; chloroacetic acid; citric acid; formic acid; lactic acid; gallic acid; oleic acid or red oil; oxalic acid; phosphoric acid; pyrogallic acid; all other acids and acid anhydrides not specially provided for (except barbituric acids; and fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated).

2. Acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene chlorohydrin, propylene chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts, and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized (except vinyl acetate and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom); and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for.

3. Acetone and ethyl methyl ketone, and their homologues, and acetone oil.

4. Alcohol: Amyl, whether primary, secondary, or tertiary; fusel oil; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of amyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, hexyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, or fusel oil; methyl or wood (or methanol).

5. All chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations, and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for.

6. Potassium aluminum sulphate or potash alum and ammonium aluminum sulphate or ammonia alum; alum cake or aluminous cake.

7. Ammonium perchlorate and ammonium phosphate.

8. Tartar emetic or potassium-antimony tartrate; other antimony salts and compounds, not specially provided for.

9. Argols, tartar, and wine less, containing 90 per centum or more of potassium bitartrate; Rochelle salts or potassium-sodium tartrate.

10. Balsams: Copaiba and fir or Canada, natural and uncompounded.

11. Synthetic gums not especially provided for; and synthetic resins not specially provided for, other than synthetic resins made in chief value from vinyl acetate.

12. Barium carbonate, precipitated; barium chloride; barium dioxide; barium hydroxide; barium nitrate; and barium oxide.

13. Blackings, powders, liquids, and creams for cleaning or polishing, not specially provided for.

15. Caffeine; caffeine citrate; compounds of caffeine; theobromine.

16. Calcium oxalate.

18. Tetrachloroethane and trichloroethylene.

20. Chalk or whiting or Paris white, precipitated.

21. Chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value.

22. Chemical compounds, salts, and mixtures of bismuth.

23. Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses.

24. Chemical elements, and chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures, and salts, and extracts other than flavoring extracts, all the foregoing and their combinations when containing alcohol, and all alcoholic compounds not specially provided for (not including distilled or essential oils, expressed or extracted oils, animal oils and greases, ethers and esters, natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils and essences, combinations of the foregoing, or articles consisting of vegetable or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with, alcohol).

26. Chloral hydrate, terpin hydrate, and thymol (except thymol obtained or derived from eucalyptus oil).

27. Coal-tar products:

(a) (1) Acetanilide not suitable for medicinal use, alphanaphthol, aminobenzoic acid, aminonaphthol, aminophenetole, aminophenol, aminosalicylic acid, aminoanthraquinone, aniline oil, aniline salt, anthraquinone, arsanilic acid, benzaldehyde not suitable for medicinal use, benzal chloride, benzanthrone, benzidine, benzidine sulfate, benzoic acid not suitable for medicinal use, benzoquinone, benzoyl chloride, benzyl chloride, benzylethylaniline, betanaphthol not suitable for medicinal use, bromobenzene, chlorobenzene, chlorophthalic acid, cinnamic acid, cumidine, dehydrothiotoluidine, diaminostilbene, dianisidine, dichlorophthalic acid, dimethyl aniline, dimethylaminophenol, dimethylphenylbenzylammonium hydroxide, dimethylphenylenediamine, dinitrobenzene, dinitrochlorobenzene, dinitronaphthalene, dinitrophenol, dinitrotoluene, dihydroxynaphthalene, diphenylamine, hydroxyphenylarsinic acid, metanilic acid, methylanthraquinone, naphthylamine, naphthylenediamine, nitroaniline, nitroanthraquinone, nitrobezaldehyde, nitrobenzene, nitronaphthalene, nitrophenol, nitrophenylenediamine, nitrosodimethylaniline, nitrotoluene, nitrotoluylenediamine, phenylenediamine, phenylhydrazine, phenylnaphthylamine, phenylglycine, phenylglycineortho-carboxylic acid, phthalic acid, phthalimide, quinaldine, quinoline, resorcinol, not suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid and its salts not suitable for medicinal use, sulfanilic acid, thiocarbanilide, thiosalicylic acid, tetrachlorophthalic acid, tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane, toluene sulfochloride, toluene sulfonamide, tribromophenol, toluidine, tolidine, tolylenediamine, xylidine, anthracene having a purity of 30 per centum or more, carbazole having a purity of 65 per centum or more; all the foregoing products in this paragraph whether obtained, derived, or manufactured from coal tar or other source;

(3) All products, by whatever name known, which are similar to any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or in paragraph 1651, Tariff Act of 1930, and which are obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in the said paragraph 27 or paragraph 1651;

(4) All mixtures, including solutions, consisting in whole or in part of any of the products provided for in paragraph 27, Tariff Act of 1930, except sheep dip and medicinal soaps;

(5) All the foregoing products provided for in paragraph 27, Tariff Act of 1930, not colors, dyes, or stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leucocompounds, indoxyl, indoxyl compounds, ink powders, photographic chemicals, medicinals, synthetic aromatic or odoriferous chemicals, synthetic resinlike products, synthetic tanning materials, or explosives, and not specially provided for in paragraph 28 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930.

(b) Phenol.

28. Coal-tar products:

(a) Ink powders; photographic chemicals; acetanilide suitable for medicinal use; acetphenetidine, acetylsalicylic acid, antipyrine, benzaldehyde suitable for medicinal use, benzoic acid suitable for medicinal use, beta-naphthol suitable for medicinal use, guaiacol and its derivatives, phenolphthalein, resorcinol suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid and its salts suitable for medicinal use, salol, and other medicinals (except 2-benzyl-4,5-imidazoline hydrochloride, methylphenethylhydantoin, phenylbenzylaminomethyl imidazoline hydrochloride, and all other medicinals derived from imidazoline or hydantoin; and except diethylaminoacetoxylidide or xylocaine); sodium benzoate; benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate, coumarin, diphenyloxide, methyl anthranilate, methyl salicylate, phenylacetaldehyde, phenyl-ethyl alcohol, and other synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, including flavors (except artificial musk and heliotropin); synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from phenol, cresol, phthalic anhydride, coumarone, indene, or from any other article or material provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930; synthetic tanning materials; natural methyl salicylate or oil of wintergreen or oil of sweet birch; natural coumarin; natural guaiacol and its derivatives; and vanillin.

29. Cobalt: Oxide; sulphate and linoleate; and all other cobalt salts and compounds.

30. Collodion and other liquid solutions of pyroxylin, of other cellulose esters or ethers, or of cellulose.

31. (a) Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations, or mixtures containing cellulose acetate: (1) In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, and waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate, all the foregoing not made into finished or partly finished articles;

(b) All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate, but including pyroxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers), and all compounds, combinations, or mixtures of which any such compound is the component material of chief value: (1) In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles, including transparent sheets more than three one-thousandths of one inch and not more than thirty-two one-thousandths of one inch in thickness; (2) Made into finished or partly finished articles of which any of the foregoing is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; Made in chief value from transparent sheets, bands, or strips not more than three one-thousandths of one inch in thickness; and smokeless powder.

(c) Sheets, bands, and strips (whether known as cellophane or by any other name whatsoever), exceeding one inch in width but not exceeding three one-thousandths of one inch in thickness, made by any artificial process from cellulose, a cellulose hydrate, a compound of cellulose (other than cellulose acetate), or a mixture containing any of the foregoing, by solidification into sheets, bands, or strips.

34. Drugs of animal origin (except dried insects, shark oil, and dogfish oil, and except fish-liver oils other than halibut-liver oil), natural and uncompounded and not edible, and not specially provided for, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture.

35. Pyrethrum or insect flowers; derris, tube, or tuba root; and barbasco or cube root; all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture.

36. Coca leaves.

37. Ethers and esters: Diethyl sulphate and dimethyl sulphate; ethyl chloride; ethyl ether; and ethers and esters of all kinds not specially provided for.

38. Extracts, dyeing and tanning: Chlorophyll, logwood, mangrove, myrobalan, oak, valonia, and combinations and mixtures of articles in paragraph 38, Tariff Act of 1930.

39. Flavoring extracts and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for.

40. Formaldehyde solution or formalin; solid formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde.

41. Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 or more than 80 cents per pound; agar agar, pectin, isinglass, and manufactures, wholly or in chief value of gelatin; casein glue.

43. Ink, and ink powders not specially provided for; drawing ink.

44. Iodine, resublined.

45. Bromine and all bromine compounds not specially provided for.

46. Lead: Acetate, white; acetate, brown, gray, or yellow; nitrate, arsenate, and resinate.

47. Licorice, extracts of, in pastes, rolls, or other forms.

49. Magnesium: Manufactures of carbonate of magnesia; chloride, anhydrous; chloride, not specially provided for; sulphate or Epsom salts.

50. Manganese: Borate, resinate, and other manganese compounds and salts, not specially provided for, not including manganese sulphate.

51. Menthol; synthetic camphor.

52. Oils, animal and fish: Seal; wool grease, including adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous; all other animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for (except shark and dogfish oil and shark-liver and dogfish-liver oil).

53. Oils, vegetable: Rapeseed; all other expressed or extracted oils, not specially provided for (except kapokseed oil and sunflower oil).

54. Palm-kernel oil.

55. Alizarin assistant, Turkey red oil, sulphonated castor or other sulphonated animal or vegetable oils, soaps made in whole or in part from castor oil, and all soluble greases; all the foregoing in whatever form, and suitable for use in the processes of softening, dyeing, tanning, or finishing, not specially provided for.

56. Other oils and fats (not including hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats), the composition and properties of which have been changed by vulcanizing, oxidizing, chlorinating, nitrating, or any other chemical process, and not specially provided for.

57. Combinations and mixtures of animal, vegetable, or mineral oils or of any of them (except combinations or mixtures containing essential or distilled oils), with or without other substances, and not specially provided for.

58. Oils, distilled or essential: Clove, patchouli, sandalwood, and all other essential and distilled oils not specially provided for (except vetivert oil).

59. Opium containing not less than 8.5 per centum of anhydrous morphine.

60. Perfume materials: All mixtures or combinations containing essential or distilled oils, or natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances.

61. Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, tooth soaps, pastes, theatrical grease paints, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations; bath salts, whether or not perfumed.

63. Phosphorus; phosphorus oxychloride.

65. (a) (1), (2), and (3). Paint, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colors, in tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, whether or not assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits, with or without brushes, water pans, outline drawings, stencils, or other articles.

66. Pigments, whether dry, mixed, or ground in or mixed with water, oil, or solutions other than oil, not specially provided for (except Vandyke brown or Cassel earth or Cassel brown).

67. Precipitated barium sulphate or blanc fixe.

68. Blue pigments and all blues containing iron ferrocyanide or iron ferricyanide, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water; ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine.

69. Bone black or bone char, and blood char; decolorizing, deodorizing, or gas-absorbing chars and carbons, whether or not activated, and all activated chars and carbons.

70. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water.

71. Lampblack, and all other black pigments, by whatever name known, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water, and not specially provided for (not including gas or carbon black and acetylene black).

72. Lead pigments: Litharge; orange mineral; red lead; white lead; all pigments containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, not

specially provided for (except pigments in chief value of suboxide of lead).

73. Ochers and umbers, crude or not ground; synthetic iron-oxide and iron hydroxide pigments not specially provided for.

75. Spirit varnishes containing 5 per centum or more of methyl alcohol, and all other varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, not specially provided for.

78. Potassium: Citrate; ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of potash; bromide; bicarbonate; nitrate or saltpeter, refined; and permanganate.

80. All other soap and soap powder, not specially provided for.

81. Sodium: Bromide; carbonate, hydrated or sal soda, and monohydrated; citrate; chromate and dichromate; formate; ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of soda; nitrite; oxalate; phosphate (except pyro phosphate) containing by weight less than 45 per centum of water; phosphate (except pyro phosphate) not specially provided for; sesquicarbonate; sulphate, crystallized, or Glauber salt; sulphate, anhydrous; sulphide; silicate, sulphite, bisulphite, metabisulphite, and thiosulphate.

82. Sodium hydrosulphite, hydrosulphite compounds, sulphoxylate compounds, and all combinations and mixtures of the foregoing.

83. All other starches not specially provided for: Rice and wheat starch.

84. Dextrine, made from potato starch or potato flour; dextrine, not otherwise provided for, burnt starch or British gum, dextrine substitutes, and soluble or chemically treated starch.

85. Strontium: Carbonate, precipitated, nitrate, and oxide.

86. Strychnine, and salts of.

87. Thorium nitrate, thorium oxide, and other salts of thorium not specially provided for, cerium nitrate, cerium fluoride, and other salts of cerium not specially provided for, and gas-mantle scrap consisting in chief value of metallic oxides.

88. Tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which tin constitutes the element of chief value.

92. Vanilla beans.

93. Zinc chloride; zinc sulphate; and zinc sulphide.

94. Collodion emulsion.

95. Azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for.

97. Wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood.

Schedule 2—Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware

201. (b) All other brick, not specially provided for: Not glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner.

202. (a) Tiles, unglazed, glazed, ornamented, hand painted, enameled, vitrified, semi-vitrified, decorated, encaustic, ceramic mosaic, flint, spar, embossed, gold decorated, grooved or corrugated, and all other earthen tiles and tiling by whatever name known: Floor and wall tiles, not wholly or in part of cement, valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot.

204. Dead burned and grain magnesite, and periclase, not suitable for manufacture into oxychloride cements.

205. (a) Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined.

(c) Keene's cement, and other cement of which gypsum is the component material of chief value.

207. Clays or earths, including common blue clay and Gross-Almerode glass pot clay, not specially provided for; bentonite; china clay or kaolin; crude feldspar; clays or earths artificially activated with acid or other material; silica, crude, not specially provided for; fluorspar, containing more than 97 per centum of calcium fluoride.

208. (a) Mica, unmanufactured.

(b) Mica, cut or stamped to dimensions, shape, or form.

(g) Mica waste and scrap.

(h) Mica, ground or pulverized.

209. Talc, steatite or soapstone, ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized (except toilet preparations), valued at not more than $14 per ton.

211. Earthenware and crockery ware composed of a nonvitrified absorbent body, including white granite and semi-porcelain earthenware, and cream-colored ware, terra cotta, and stoneware; any of the foregoing which are tableware, kitchenware, or table or kitchen utensils.

212. China, porcelain, and other vitrified wares, including chemical porcelain ware and chemical stoneware, all bisque and parian wares, and articles and manufactures in chief value of such ware, however provided for in paragraph 212, Tariff Act of 1930, except the following:

Tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils which are hotel or restaurant ware or utensils and which do not contain 25 per centum or more of calcined bone; electrical porcelain ware; fittings and parts for sanitary ware.

Tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils (other than hotel or restaurant ware and utensils), not containing 25 per centum or more calcined bone, painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner: Plates, not over 6⅝ inches in diameter and valued at not more than $2.55 or at more than $4 per dozen, or over 6⅝ but not over 7⅞ inches in diameter and valued at not more than $3.45 or at more than $5.40 per dozen, or over 7⅞ but not over 9⅛ inches in diameter and valued at not more than $5 or at more than $8 per dozen, or over 9⅛ inches in diameter and valued at not more than $6 or at more than $9.75 per dozen; cups valued at not more than $4.45 or at more than $7 per dozen; saucers valued at not more than $1.90 or at more than $3 per dozen; and tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils (other than plates, cups, and saucers) valued at not more than $11.50 per dozen or at more than $18 per dozen.

214. Earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured and articles, wares, and materials (crude or advanced in condition), composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for, whether susceptible of decoration or not, if not decorated in any manner: Stone (except Cornwall stone and marble chip or granite), ground, or crushed otherwise than merely for the purpose of facilitating shipment to the United States; diamond dies, pierced or partially pierced, mounted or unmounted; ground feldspar; and dead-burned basic refractory material containing 15 per centum or more of lime and consisting chiefly of magnesia and lime.

217. Bottles, vials, jars, ampoules, and covered or uncovered demijohns, and carboys, any of the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of glass, filled, not specially provided for and whether their contents be dutiable or free (except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof); and vials and ampoules, wholly or in chief value of glass, unfilled, not specially provided for.

218. (a) Biological, chemical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical, and surgical articles and utensils of all kinds, including all scientific articles, and utensils, whether used for experimental purposes in hospitals, laboratories, schools or universities, colleges, or otherwise, all the foregoing (except articles provided for in paragraph 217, Tariff Act of 1930, or in paragraph 218 (e) of said Act), finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of glass, or wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica.

(b) Tubes (except gauge glass tubes), rods, canes, and tubing, with ends finished or unfinished, for whatever purpose used, wholly or in chief value of glass, or wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica.

(e) Bottles and jars, wholly or in chief value of glass, of the character used or designed to be used as containers of perfume, talcum powder, toilet water, or other toilet preparations (except bottles and jars produced by automatic machine to which the molten glass is automatically fed and except unfilled jars produced otherwise than by automatic machine); bottles, vials, and jars, wholly or in chief value of glass, fitted with or designed for use with ground-glass stoppers, when suitable for use and of the character ordinarily employed for the holding or transportation of merchandise other than perfume, talcum powder, toilet water, or other toilet preparations, if produced by automatic machine.

(f) Table and kitchen articles and utensils, and all articles of every description not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown in the mold or otherwise, or colored, cut, engraved, etched, frosted, gilded, ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), painted, printed in any manner, sandblasted, silvered, stained, or decorated or ornamented in any manner, whether filled or unfilled, or whether their contents be dutiable or free, all the foregoing (except articles primarily designed for ornamental purposes, decorated chiefly by engraving and valued at not less than $8 each; except Christmas tree ornaments; and except articles and utensils commercially known as bubble glass and produced otherwise than by

automatic machine, but including articles of bubble glass, if cut or engraved and valued at not less than $1 each).

219. Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used.

223. Plate, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, when made into mirrors, finished or partly finished.

224. Plate, rolled, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, and glass mirrors exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches, by whatever process made, when bent, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored (except glass not plate glass and not less than one-fourth of one inch in thickness, when obscured by coloring prior to solidification), painted, ornamented, or decorated.

226. Lenses of glass or pebble, molded or pressed, or ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquille glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground (except spectacle and eyeglass lenses valued at less than $10 per dozen pairs and except lighthouse lenses), or with the edges ground or beveled (except lighthouse lenses); strips of glass not more than three inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, including those used in the construction of gauges, and glass slides for magic lanterns.

227. Optical glass or glass used in the manufacture of lenses or prisms for spectacles, or for optical instruments or equipment, or for optical parts, scientific or commercial, in any and all forms.

228. (a) Spectrographs, spectrometers, spectroscopes, refractometers, saccharimeters, colorimeters, prism-binoculars having a magnification of 5 diameters or less and valued at not more than $12 each, cathetometers, interferometers, haemacytometers, polarimeters, polariscopes, photometers, ophthalmoscopes, slit lamps, corneal microscopes, optical measuring or optical testing instruments, testing or recording instruments for ophthalmological purposes, frames and mountings therefor, and parts of any of the foregoing; all the foregoing, finished or unfinished.

(b) Azimuth mirrors, parabolic or mangin mirrors for searchlight reflecters, mirrors for optical, dental, or surgical purposes, photographic or projection lenses, sextants, octants, opera or field glasses (not prism-binoculars) valued at more than $1 each, telescopes valued at more than $2 each, microscopes, all optical instruments, frames and mountings therefor, and parts of any of the foregoing; all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except range finders designed to be used with photographic cameras).

229. Incandescent electric-light lamps, without filaments.

230. (a) Stained or painted glass windows, and parts thereof, not specially provided for.

(c) Glass ruled or etched in any manner, and manufactures of such glass, for photographic reproductions or engraving processes, or for measuring or recording purposes.

(d) All glass, and manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component of chief value (except broken glass or glass waste fit only for remanufacture; except pressed building blocks or bricks, crystal color; and except pressed and polished but undecorated wares), not specially provided for.

231. Smalts, frostings, and all ceramic and glass colors, fluxes, glazes, and enamels, all the foregoing, ground or pulverized; opal, enamel or cylinder glass tiles and tiling.

236. Watch crystals or watch glasses, finished or unfinished (except round crystals or glasses).

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

301. Iron in pigs and iron kentledge; molybdenum in excess of two-tenths of 1 per centum, contained in any of the articles provided for in paragraph 301, Tariff Act of 1930.

302. (d) Ferromanganese containing 4 per centum or more of carbon.

(e) Manganese metal, manganese silicon, manganese boron, and ferromanganese and spiegeleisen containing not more than 1 per centum of carbon.

(f) Ferromolybdenum, metallic molybdenum, molybdenum powder, calcium molybdate, and all other compounds and alloys of molybdenum.

(i) Ferrosilicon, containing 8 per centum or more of silicon and less than 90 per centum.

(j) Silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon.

(k) Chrome metal or chromium metal.

(l) Chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper.

(m) Ferrotitanium, ferrozirconium, zirconium ferrosilicon, and ferroboron.

(n) Barium, boron, calcium, strontium, thorium, titanium, uranium, vanadium, zirconium, alloys of two or more of these metals, or alloys not specially provided for of one or more of these metals or the metals columbium or niobium or tantalum with one or more of the metals aluminum, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, or silicon.

(o) All alloys used in the manufacture of steel or iron, not specially provided for, if containing not less than 28 per centum of iron, not less than 18 per centum of aluminum, not less than 18 per centum of silicon, and not less than 18 per centum of manganese.

304. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars, whether solid or hollow; shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; concrete reinforcement bars; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for; all the foregoing valued above 16 cents per pound; hollow bars and hollow drill steel valued above 5 and not above 8 cents per pound.

305. All steel or iron in the materials and articles enumerated or described in paragraphs 303, 304, 307, 308, 312, 313, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, 327 and 328 of schedule 3, Tariff Act of 1930;

(2) If such steel or iron contains more than two-tenths of 1 per centum of molybdenum.

307. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plate steel, not thinner than one hundred and nine one-thousandths of one inch, cut or sheared to shape or otherwise, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves; all the foregoing valued at not above 3 cents per pound.

308. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, thinner than one hundred and nine one-thousandths and not thinner than twenty-two one-thousandths of one inch.

309. Sheets or plates composed of iron, steel, copper, nickel, or other metal with layers of other metal or metals imposed thereon by forging, hammering, rolling, or welding.

310. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terneplates, and taggers tin.

312. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, tees, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, and deck and bulb beams, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, not assembled, manufactured or advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting; or if machined, drilled, punched, assembled, fitted, fabricated for use, or otherwise advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting; sashes and frames of iron or steel.

313. Hoop, band, and scroll iron or steel, not specially provided for, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, eight inches or less in width, and thinner than three-eighths of one inch; barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings; bands and strips of iron or steel, whether in long or short lengths, not specially provided for.

314. Hoop or band iron, and hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity.

316. (a) All wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, not specially provided for (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum); spinning and twisting ring travelers; wire heddles and healds.

(b) Ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, not specially provided for, or scrap, containing more than 50 per centum of tungsten, tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof.

318. Woven-wire cloth: Gauze, fabric, or screen, made of wire composed of steel, brass, copper, bronze, or any other metal or alloy, not specially provided for.

319. (a) Iron or steel anchors and parts thereof.

322. Rail braces, and all other railway bars made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails.

323. Axles and parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, and forgings for axles, of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, not specially provided for, valued at not more than 6 cents per pound.

325. Jewelers' and other anvils weighing less than five pounds each.

326. Blacksmiths' hammers, tongs, and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, of iron or steel.

327. Cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, but not including electric irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron, including all castings of iron or castiron plates which have been chiseled, drilled, machined, or otherwise advanced in condition by processes or operations subsequent to the casting process but not made up into articles, or parts thereof, or finished machine parts; cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, but not including enameled ware and hollow ware containing electrical elements.

328. Welded cylindrical furnaces, tubes and flues made from plate metal, whether corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced against collapsing pressure; flexible metal tubing or hose, whether covered with wire or other material, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto, not specially provided for, and rigid iron or steel tubes or pipes prepared and lined or coated in any manner suitable for use as conduits for electrical conductors.

329. Chain and chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than five-sixteenths of one inch in diameter (not including chains used for the transmission of power, and parts thereof, or anchor or stud link chain).

331. Cut nails and cut spikes, of iron or steel, exceeding two inches in length; upholsterers' nails and thumb tacks, of two or more pieces of iron or steel, finished or unfinished.

334. Steel wool.

335. Grit, shot, and sand of iron or steel, in any form.

336. Corset clasps, corset steels, and dress steels, whether plain or covered with cotton, silk, or other material.

337. Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation, when manufactured with round iron or untempered round steel wire, with tempered round steel wire, or with plated wire, or other than round iron or steel wire, or with felt face, wool face, or rubber-face cloth containing wool.

338. Screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel.

339. Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware, not specially provided for, whether or not containing electrical elements as constituent parts:

Electric flatirons, fly swatters, and illuminating articles, however provided for in paragraph 339, Tariff Act of 1930 (except such articles when plated with silver on material other than nickel silver or copper; and except such articles when composed of iron or steel, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, and containing electrical heating elements).

Household food grinding or cutting utensils other than meat and food choppers, however provided for in paragraph 339, Tariff Act of 1930 (except such articles when plated with silver on material other than nickel silver or copper, or when composed of iron or steel, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, and containing electrical heating elements, or when composed wholly or in chief value of base metal (other than aluminum, copper, brass, tin, or tin plate)).

Carbonated water siphons, however provided for in paragraph 339, not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not wholly or in chief value of aluminum.

Other articles: Plated with platinum or with gold and platinum, or plated with silver on nickel silver or copper; not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not specially provided for: Composed wholly or in chief value of copper, tin, or tin plate; composed wholly or in chief value of base metal other than aluminum, copper, steel, iron, antimony, brass, pewter, tin, or tin plate, and not containing electrical heating elements.

340. Circular saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished; jewelers' or piercing saws.

341. Steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photo-engraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing, and plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass; lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared.

342. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise, and tubes for umbrellas, wholly or partly finished.

343. Crochet needles or hooks; spring-beard needles; latch needles; tape, knitting, and all other needles, not specially provided for, bodkins of metal, and needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles.

347. Hooks and eyes, wholly or in chief value of metal, whether loose, carded, or otherwise.

348. Snap fasteners and clasps, and parts thereof, by whatever name known, or of whatever material composed, not plated with gold, silver, or platinum; all the foregoing, valued at not more than $1.66⅔ per hundred: Sew-on fasteners and parts thereof, whether or not mounted on tape.

350. Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins; and brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal pins, with heads of glass, paste, or fusible enamel; all the foregoing not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry.

351. Pens, not specially provided for, of plain or carbon steel or wholly or in part of other metal, not including any of the foregoing with nib and barrel in one piece.

352. Twist and other drills, reamers, milling cutters, taps, dies, die heads, and metal-cutting tools of all descriptions, and cutting edges or parts for use in such tools, composed of steel or substitutes for steel, all the foregoing, if suitable for use in cutting metal, not specially provided for (not including cutting tools of any kind containing more than one-tenth of 1 per centum of vanadium, or more than two-tenths of 1 per centum of tungsten, molybdenum, or chromium).

353. All articles suitable for producing, rectifying, modifying, controlling, or distributing electrical energy (except switches and switch gear); electrical telegraph (including printing and typewriting), signaling, radio, welding, ignition, and wiring apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices; and articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, such as electric motors, locomotives, portable tools, furnaces, heaters, ovens, washing machines, refrigerators, and signs (except fans; blowers; cooking stoves and ranges; machines for packaging pipe tobacco; machines for wrapping cigarette packages; machines for wrapping candy; combination candy cutting and wrapping machines; internal combustion engines, noncarburetor type; flashlights; and calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing); all the foregoing, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.

354. Penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, manicure knives, and all knives by whatever name known, including such as are denominatively mentioned in the Tariff Act of 1930, which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, valued at not more than $6 per dozen; blades, handles, or other parts of any of the knives or erasers provided for in paragraph 354, Tariff Act of 1930 (not including blades or handles for cuticle or corn knives).

355. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, cake, pie, slicing, cigar, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, canning, fish, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, sugar-beet, beet-topping, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', shoe, and similar knives, forks, and steels, and cleavers, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for:

With handles of silver or other metal than aluminum, nickel silver, iron or steel (except those with handles plated with, and in chief value of silver), if specially designed for other than household, kitchen, or butchers' use.

With handles of wood or wood and steel (except those specially designed for other than household, kitchen, or butchers' use which are 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle).

With handles of nickel silver or steel other than austenitic (except those specially designed for other than household, kitchen, or butchers' use which are 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle).

With handles of any other material, including austenitic steel (but not including mother-of-pearl, shell, ivory, deer, or other animal horn, hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxylin, casein, or similar material): Hay forks and 4-tined manure forks, if 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle, having handles of other than aluminum, iron, or austenitic steel; other (except those specially designed for other than household, kitchen, or butchers' use which are 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle).

Hay forks and 4-tined manure forks without handles, with blades 6 inches or more in length.

356. Planing-machine knives, tannery and leather knives, tobacco knives, paper and pulp mill knives, shear blades, circular cloth cutters, circular cork cutters, circular cigarette cutters, meat-slicing cutters, and all other cutting knives and blades used in power or hand machines (not including roll bars, bed plates, and other stock-treating parts for pulp and paper machinery).

357. Nail, barbers', and animal clippers, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished; and all scissors and shears (except pruning and sheep shears), and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at more than $1.75 per dozen.

358. Razors and parts thereof (not including safety razors or safety-razor blades, handles, or frames), finished or unfinished.

359. Surgical instruments, and parts thereof, including hypodermic needles, hypodermic syringes, and forceps, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, brass, nickel, aluminum, or other metal, including those in chief value of glass, finished or unfinished; dental instruments, and parts thereof, including hypodermic needles, hypodermic syringes, and forceps, wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, brass, nickel, aluminum, or other metal, including those in chief value of glass, finished or unfinished.

360. Scientific and laboratory instruments, apparatus, utensils, appliances (including mathematical instruments but not including surveying instruments), and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not plated with gold, silver, or platinum, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; drawing instruments, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal.

361. Slip joint pliers, valued at not more than $2 per dozen.

363. Swords and side arms (not including sword blades), irrespective of quality or use, wholly or in part of metal.

364. Bells (except church and similar bells and carillons), finished or unfinished, and parts thereof: Bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, and parts thereof.

365. Shotguns; rifles valued at more than $50 each; barrels for shotguns, further advanced in manufacture than rough bored only; stocks for shotguns, wholly or partly manufactured; parts of shotguns, and fittings for shotgun stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished; shotguns imported without a lock or locks or other fittings. Shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough bored.

368. Clocks, clock movements, including lever movements, timekeeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments (except the articles enumerated or described in paragraph 367, Tariff Act of 1930), whether or not in cases, containers, or housings; and parts and dials for any of the foregoing, however provided for in subparagraph (c) or (d) of paragraph 368, Tariff Act of 1930; mechanisms, devices, or instruments intended or suitable for measuring the flowage of electricity, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings.

369. (b) All other automobiles, automobile chassis, and automobile bodies, and motorcycles, all the foregoing, whether finished or unfinished.

(c) Parts (except tires and except parts wholly or in chief value of glass) for motorcycles, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.

370. Motorboats, valued at not more than $15,000 each; and internal-combustion motorboat engines, carburetor type, and other than carburetor type weighing not more than 2,500 pounds each.

371. Bicycles, and parts thereof, not including tires (except bicycles having wheels over 25 inches in diameter, measured to the outer circumference of the tire, weighing less than 36 pounds complete without accessories, and not designed for use with tires having a cross-sectional diameter exceeding 1⅝ inches).

372. Reciprocating steam engines; sewing machines not specially provided for; steam turbines; cash registers; printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses); bookbinding machinery and paper-box machinery; lawn mowers; shuttles for sewing and embroidery machines; lace-making machines and machines for making lace curtains, nets and nettings (except go-through and other Levers machines); knitting, braiding, lace braiding, and insulating machines and similar textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; all other textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except machinery for making synthetic textile filaments, bands, strips, or sheets; worsted combs, other than circular combs, commonly known as "Noble" or "Bradford" combs; bleaching, printing, dyeing, or finishing machinery; and machinery for manufacturing or processing vegetable fibers, other than winding, beaming, warping, or slashing machinery or combinations thereof); cream separators, not specially provided for, valued at more than $100 each; apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbide; all other machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except wrapping and packaging machines; internal-combustion engines, noncarburetor type; calculating and accounting machines; combination cases and sharpening mechanisms for safety razors; tobacco machines, other than tobacco cutting and industrial cigarette making machines; bakery machines, machines for manufacturing chocolate or confectionery, and other food grinding, preparing, or manufacturing machines; and sawing and woodworking machines); and parts, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain, of any of the foregoing, and all textile pins.

377. Bismuth.

380. German silver, or nickel silver, unmanufactured.

382. (a) Tin foil less than six one-thousandths of one inch in thickness; bronze powder not of aluminum; aluminum bronze powder, powdered foil, powdered tin, flitters, and metallics, manufactured in whole or in part (except bronze flitters and metallics).

(b) Stamping and embossing materials of bronze powder, or Dutch metal powder, or aluminum powder, mounted on paper or equivalent backing, and releasable from the backing by means of heat and pressure.

383. Gold leaf, unmounted, or mounted on paper or equivalent backing.

385. Tinsel wire, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal; lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal; bullions and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn.

388. New types.

389. Nickel, and alloys (except those provided for in paragraph 302 or 380, Tariff Act of 1930) in which nickel is the component material of chief value, in tubes or tubing, whether or not cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold worked.

390. Bottle caps of metal, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops.

391. Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds.

392. Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, Babbitt metal, solder, all alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glazier's lead, and lead wire.

393. Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not more than 3 per centum zinc.

394. Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs, and zinc dust.

395. Print rollers, of whatever material composed, with raised patterns of brass or brass and felt, finished or unfinished, used for printing, stamping, or cutting designs; embossing rollers of steel or other metal; print blocks, and print rollers not specially provided for, of whatever material composed, used for printing, stamping or cutting designs.

396. Pipe tools, wrenches, spanners, screw drivers, vises, and hammers; calipers, rules, and micrometers; all the foregoing, if hand tools not provided for in paragraph 352, Tariff Act of 1930, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal, not specially provided for.

397. Articles or wares not specially provided for, whether partly or wholly manufactured: Composed wholly or in chief value of platinum or plated with platinum. Plated with silver on nickel silver or copper (but not in chief value of silver).

Composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc, aluminum, or other metal,

but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer: Articles wholly or in chief value of lead. Golf club heads, not wholly or in chief value of lead. Woven wire fencing and woven wire netting, composed of wire smaller than 0.08 and not smaller than 0.03 inch in diameter, coated with zinc or other metal before weaving. Articles or wares wholly or in chief value of tin or tin plate. Tricycles, including velocipedes, valued at $2.75 or more each. Cooking and heating stoves, of the household type, and parts thereof not specially provided for (not including portable cooking and heating stoves, designed to be operated by compresed air and kerosene and/or gasoline, and parts thereof). Styluses.

SCHEDULE 4—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

404. Cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar, lignum-vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood; Flooring.

405. Veneers of birch or maple; plywood (except plywood of alder or red pine (pinus silvestris), and plywood with face ply of Western redcedar (thuja plicata).

406. Hubs for wheels, heading bolts, stave bolts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn, or rough shaped, sawed or bored.

407. Casks, barrels, and hogsheads (empty), and packing boxes (empty), and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for.

411. Baskets and bags, wholly or in chief value of osier or willow, not specially provided for.

412. Wood moldings and carvings to be used in architectural and furniture decoration; paint-brush handles, wholly or in chief value of wood; and the following manufactures of wood or bark, or of which wood or bark is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for: Baby carriages; broom handles and mop handles, further advanced than rough shaped, not less than ¾ inch in diameter and not less than 38 inches in length; canoes and canoe paddles; carriages, drays, trucks, and other horse-drawn vehicles, and parts thereof; icehockey sticks; and toboggans.

SCHEDULE 5—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

501. Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, and all mixtures containing sugar and water.

503. Maple sugar and maple sirup.

505. Levulose.

506. Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for, valued at 6 cents or more per pound; sugar after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated.

SCHEDULE 6—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

601. Filler tobacco not specially provided for, if unstemmed: Cigarette leaf tobacco (except smoke-cured tobacco having the flavor and aroma characteristic of smoke-cured Latakia leaf tobacco).

605. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds.

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

701. Cattle; tallow; dried blood albumen, light.

702. Sheep and lambs.

704. Reindeer meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen, not specially provided for.

706. Meats, fresh, chilled, or frozen, not specially provided for (except edible animal livers, kidneys, tongues, hearts, sweetbreads, tripe, and brains).

707. Cream, fresh or sour.

708. (c) Malted milk, and compounds or mixtures of or substitutes for milk or cream.

710. Cheese: Roquefort, in original loaves; cheddar, not processed otherwise than by division into pieces; Edam and Gouda, containing 40 per centum or more of butterfat; Camembert; Brie; Coulommiers; and Pont-l'Eveque.

711. Birds, live: All other live birds not specially provided for (except birds valued at more than $5 each, and except birds (other than song birds and bobwhite quail) valued at $2.50 or less each).

714. Horses unless imported for immediate slaughter.

717. (a) Fish, fresh (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced (except that the fins may be removed): Mackerel.

(b) Fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish.

718. (a) Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances: Bonito and yellowtail; and sardines, neither skinned nor boned, valued at over 18 but not over 23 cents per pound, including the weight of the immediate container.

(b) Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances): Salmon; herring; sardines; and fish cakes, balls, and puddings.

719. Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each):

(1) Salmon.

(4) Herring, whether or not boned, in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each and containing each not more than 10 pounds of herring, net weight; or in immediate containers (not air-tight) weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each.

720. (a) Fish, smoked or kippered (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each):

(1) Salmon.

(6) Other fish (not including fish provided for in subdivisions (2), (3), (4), and (5) of paragraph 720 (a), Tariff Act of 1930).

721. (b) Razor clams (Siliqua patula), clam juice, clam chowder, and clam juice in combination with substances other than clams, packed in air-tight containers.

(c) Fish paste and fish sauce.

(d) Caviar and other fish roe for food purposes (except sturgeon), if boiled and packed in air-tight containers, whether or not in bouillon or sauce.

722. Barley malt.

726. Unhulled ground oats.

728. Rye malt; and rye flour and meal.

730. All other vegetable oil cake and oil-cake meal, not specially provided for (except coconut or copra, cottonseed, peanut, linseed, and hempseed); mixed feeds, consisting of an admixture of grains or grain products with oil cake, oil-cake meal, molasses, or other feedstuffs.

732. Cereal breakfast foods, and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling, and not specially provided for.

733. Biscuits, wafers, cake, cakes, and similar baked articles, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, whether or not containing chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery of any kind.

736. Blueberries, edible, otherwise prepared or preserved, or frozen, and not specially provided for (not including blueberries in brine, or dried, desiccated or evaporated).

740. Figs, fresh, dried, or in brine.

742. Grapes (except hothouse grapes) in bulk, crates, barrels or other packages, when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from July 1, in any year, to the following February 14, inclusive; raisins.

743. Grapefruit.

747. Pineapples, not in bulk and not candied, crystallized, or glace, or otherwise prepared or preserved.

751. All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters (except guava, currant and other berry, pineapple, mango, papaya, mamey colorado (calocarpum mammosum), sweetsop (annona squamosa), soursop (annona muricata), sapodilla (sapota achras), and cashew-apple (anacardium occidentale)).

752. Fruits in their natural state, not specially provided for: Cantaloups, when entered for consumption during the period from August 1 to September 15, inclusive, in any year.

Candied, crystallized, or glace apricots, figs, dates, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, prunelles, berries, and other fruits, not specially provided for.

753. Tulip bulbs; lily bulbs; narcissus bulbs; lily of the valley pips; all other bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, tubers, and herbaceous perennials, imported for horticultural purposes (not including hyacinth bulbs and crocus corms); cut flowers, fresh, dried, prepared, or preserved: Orchids.

754. Seedlings and cuttings of Manetti, multiflora, brier, rugosa, and other rose stock, all the foregoing not more than three years old.

757. Filberts, shelled.

762. Oil-bearing seeds and materials: Sunflower seed.

763. Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds: White and ladino clover; clover,

not specially provided for; other vetch; bentgrass (genus agrostis).

764. Other garden and field seeds: Beet (except sugar beet); cabbage; canary; carrot; cauliflower; kale; kohlrabi; parsley; parsnip; radish; spinach; turnip; rutabaga; flower; all other garden and field seeds not specially provided for (except niger seed).

766. Beets other than sugar beets.

768. Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved than dried.

770. Onion sets.

771. White or Irish potatoes (not including dried, dehydrated, or desiccated potatoes).

774. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for: Cauliflower and radishes.

775. Vegetables, if pickled, or packed in salt or in brine: Cucumbers and onions.

776. Chicory, crude (except endive); chicory, ground, or otherwise prepared.

777. (a) Cocoa and chocolate, unsweetened,

(b) Cocoa and chocolate, sweetened, in bars or blocks weighing ten pounds or more each; or in any other form, whether or not prepared, and valued at 10 cents or more per pound.

780. Hop extract.

781. Spices and spice seeds: Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, ground; clove stems, ground; cinnamon and cinnamon chips, ground; ginger root, not preserved or candied, ground; Bombay, or wild mace, ground; mustard seeds (whole); mustard, ground or prepared in bottles or otherwise; nutmegs, ground; pepper, capsicum or red pepper or cayenne pepper, ground; black or white pepper, ground; pimento (allspice), ground; sage, ground; marjoram leaves in glass or other small packages for culinary use.

783. Cotton having a staple of one and one-eighth inches or more in length.

SCHEDULE 8—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

802. Spirits (except brandy, rum, gin, and aquavit) manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and arrack.

803. Champagne and all other sparkling wines valued at not more than $6 per gallon.

804. Still wines produced from grapes (not including vermouth), containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol by volume.

805. Fluid malt extract; malt extract, solid or condensed.

806. (a) Citrus-fruit juices, not specially provided for (except Naranjilla (solanum quitoense lam) juice), containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol; grape juice, grape sirup, and other similar products of the grape, by whatever name known.

(b) Concentrated juice of limes, fit for beverage purposes, and sirups containing the foregoing, all the foregoing, whether in liquid, powdered, or solid form.

SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES

901. (a) Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied.

(b) Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied.

904. (a) Cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 60.

(b) Cotton cloth, bleached, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 60.

(c) Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 60.

(e) Tire fabric or fabrics for use in pneumatic tires, including cord fabric.

906. Cloth, in chief value of cotton, containing wool.

907. Tracing cloth, cotton window hollands, and all oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors); filled or coated cotton cloths not specially provided for.

909. Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics: Corduroys (except pile ribbons); and velveteen polishing cloths, valued at 60 cents or more per square yard.

910. Table damask, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such table damask, all the foregoing valued at 75 cents or more per pound.

911. (a) Blankets or blanket cloth, napped or unnapped, if not Jacquard-figured.

(b) Polishing cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not made of pile fabrics; table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, and not specially provided for, not block-printed by hand.

912. Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels; all the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and india rubber, and not specially provided for; boot, shoe, or corset lacings, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber; loom harness, healds, and collets, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber; labels, for garments or other articles, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.

913. (a) Belts and belting, for machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of cotton or other vegetable fiber and india rubber.

(b) Rope used as belting for textile machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton.

914. Knit fabric, in the piece, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.

916. (a) Hose and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, seamless, or mock-seamed, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made wholly or in part on knitting machines, or knit by hand.

(b) Hose and half-hose, finished or unfinished, made or cut from knitted fabric wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not specially provided for.

917. Outerwear, and articles of all kinds (not including underwear and except gloves and mittens), knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not specially provided for.

920. Lace window curtains, nets, nettings, pillow shams, and bed sets, and all other fabrics and articles, by whatever name known, plain or Jacquard-figured, finished or unfinished, wholly or partly manufactured, for any use whatsoever, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.

923. All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not specially provided for (except the following: Badminton nets; yarns in chief value of cotton containing wool; catheters, drains, bougies, sondes, probes, explorateurs, instillateurs, and all other urological instruments, fishing nets valued at less than 50 cents per pound; and articles of pile construction, other than terry-woven towels valued at 45 cents or more each).

SCHEDULE 10—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

1001. Flax straw; flax, not hackled; flax, hackled, including "dressed line"; flax tow.

1003. Twist, twine, and cordage, composed of two or more jute yarns or rovings twisted together.

1004. (a) Single yarns, of flax.

(b) Threads, twines, and cords, composed of two or more yarns wholly or in chief value of flax.

1005. (a) Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns: (1) Wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca).

1006. Gill nettings, nets, webs, and seines, and other nets for fishing, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, and not specially provided for.

1007. Hose, suitable for conducting liquids or gases, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber.

1009. (a) Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value (except such as are commonly used as paddings or interlinings in clothing), exceeding thirty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, weighing not less than four and not more than twelve ounces per square yard, and exceeding twelve inches but not exceeding thirty-six inches in width.

1013. Table damask, wholly or in chief value of flax, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such damask, all the foregoing exceeding 130 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling.

1014. Towels and napkins, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value: Towels not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch;

and towels exceeding 100 but not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch and wholly or in chief value of flax. Napkins wholly or in chief value of flax, exceeding 130 threads to the square inch.

1016. Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, finished or unfinished, if hemmed or hemstitched, or unfinished having drawn threads, but not made with hand rolled or hand made hems.

1017. Clothing, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, and whether manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for.

1020. Inlaid linoleum and all other linoleum, including corticine and cork carpet; mats or rugs made of linoleum.

SCHEDULE 11—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

1102. (a) Wools, not specially provided for, not finer than 44s.[1]

(b) Wools, not specially provided for, and hair of the Angora goat, of the alpaca, or of animals like the Angora goat, the Cashmere goat, or the alpaca.[1]

1105. (a) Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste; noils; thread or yarn waste; card or burr waste; all other wool wastes not specially provided for; shoddy, and wool extract; mungo; wool rags; flocks.

1106. Wool, and hair of the kinds provided for in schedule 11, Tariff Act of 1930, advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, including tops, but not carbonized or further advanced than roving.

1107. Yarn, wholly or in chief value of wool (except hair of the Angora rabbit).

1108. Woven fabrics, weighing not more than four ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, including any of the foregoing with warp wholly of cotton, or other vegetable fiber.

1109. (a) Woven fabrics, weighing more than four ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool.

(b) Felts, belts, blankets, jackets, or other articles of machine clothing, for papermaking, printing, or other machines, when woven, wholly or in chief value of wool, as units or in the piece, finished or unfinished.

1110. Pile fabrics, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of wool, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics.

1111. Blankets, and similar articles including carriage and automobile robes and steamer rugs), made as units or in the piece, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool.

1112. Felts, not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool.

1114. (b) Hose and half-hose, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool.

(c) Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool.

(d) Outerwear and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for (including hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles only if infants', made or cut from Jersey fabric knit in plain stitch on a circular machine, and valued at more than $2 per pound).

1115. (a) Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, not knit or crocheted, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of wool.

1116. (a) Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other carpets, rugs, and mats, not made on a power-driven loom, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width.

(b) Carpets, rugs, and mats, of oriental weave or weaves, made on a power-driven loom; chenille Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats; all the foregoing, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width.

1117. (a) Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats, not specially provided for; Wilton carpets, rugs, and mats; Brussels carpets, rugs, and mats; velvet or tapestry carpets, rugs, and mats; and carpets, rugs, and mats, of like character or description.

(b) Ingrain carpets, mats, and rugs or art squares, of whatever material composed, and carpets, rugs, and mats, of like character or description, not specially provided for.

(c) All other floor coverings, including mats and druggets, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for, valued at more than 40 cents per square foot: If wholly or in chief value of hair of the alpaca, llama, guanaco, haurizo, suri, misti, or a combination of the hair of two or more of these species.

1119. Tapestries and upholstery goods (not including pile fabrics), in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of wool.

1120. All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for (except cloth samples measuring not more than 104 square inches in area).

SCHEDULE 12—SILK MANUFACTURES

1202. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, or yarn of silk and rayon or other synthetic textile, and roving.

1203. Thrown silk not more advanced than singles, tram, or organzine.

1204. Sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of any description, made from raw silk, not specially provided for.

1207. Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of silk or of silk and india rubber, and not specially provided for.

1208. Knit fabric, in the piece, wholly or in chief value of silk; gloves and mittens, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of silk.

1209. Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of silk, finished or unfinished.

1210. Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of silk, and not specially provided for.

SCHEDULE 13—MANUFACTURES OF RAYON OR OTHER SYNTHETIC TEXTILE

1301. Yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile, not specially provided for.[1]

1302. Filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile, not exceeding thirty inches in length, other than waste, whether known as cut fiber, staple fiber, or by any other name.

1304. Yarn of rayon or other synthetic textile put up for handwork, and sewing thread of rayon or other synthetic textile.

1308. Fabrics with fast edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom (except ribbons); tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of rayon or other synthetic textile and india rubber, and not specially provided for.

1309. Outerwear, and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile (not including knit fabric in the piece, gloves and mittens, hose and half-hose, underwear, and except hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles).

1310. Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, finished or unfinished.

1311. Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, and not specially provided for.

SCHEDULE 14—PAPERS AND BOOKS

1401. Uncoated papers commonly or commercially known as book paper, and all uncoated printing paper, not specially provided for, not including cover paper.

1402. Paper board, and pulpboard, including cardboard, and leather board or compress leather, not plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered, laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface-stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, printed, decorated or ornamented in any manner, nor cut into shapes for boxes or other articles and not specially provided for (not including wallboard; and except pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard, except strawboard, and except beer mat board and other wet-machine board).

1403. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable

[1] Any action taken with respect to the duties on these products may involve action with respect to the specific (compensatory) portion of the duties on products provided for in paragraphs 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, and 1119, Tariff Act of 1930.

[1] Any action taken with respect to the duty on these products may involve action with respect to the specific (compensating) portion of the duty on products provided for in paragraphs 1306, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, and 1312, Tariff Act of 1930.

fiber; indurated fiber ware, not specially provided for.

1404. Papers commonly or commercially known as tissue paper (except tissue paper valued at more than 15 cents per pound), stereotype paper, carbon paper, coated or uncoated, and pottery paper; and all paper valued at not more than 15 cents per pound and similar to tissue paper, stereotype paper, copying paper, india and bible paper, condenser paper, carbon paper, bibulous paper, pottery paper, or tissue paper for waxing; all the foregoing, not specially provided for, colored or uncolored, white or printed, weighing not over six pounds to the ream, and whether in sheets or any other form, or weighing over six pounds and less than ten pounds to the ream; india and bible paper weighing ten pounds or more and less than twenty and one-half pounds to the ream; paper wadding, and pulp wadding, and manufactures of such wadding.

1405. Papers with coated surface or surfaces, embossed or printed otherwise than lithographically; papers wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin, linseed oil cement, or flock; uncoated papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character (except designs, fancy effects, patterns, or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process), but not embossed, or printed otherwise than lithographically, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock; gummed papers, not specially provided for; papers with paraffin or waxcoated surface or surfaces; printed matter other than lithographic, not specially provided for, which is dutiable under paragraph 1405, Tariff Act of 1930, by reason of being composed wholly or in chief value of any paper specified in that paragraph; all boxes of paper or papier-mache or wood which are dutiable under paragraph 1405, Tariff Act of 1930, by reason of being covered or lined with any of the papers or lithographed paper specified in that paragraph, or covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fiber; unsensitized basic paper, and baryta coated paper, to be sensitized for use in photography; wet transfer paper or paper prepared wholly with glycerin or glycerin combined with other materials, containing the imprints taken from lithographic plates or stones.

1406. Articles, composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatin, metal, or other material, not specially provided for: Labels and flaps (except labels and flaps, embossed or diecut, not exceeding 10 square inches cutting size in dimensions), printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), or printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process, or decorated by hand; decalcomanias in ceramic colors; all articles (except post cards) provided for in the provisions of paragraph 1406, Tariff Act of 1930, for "all articles other than those hereinbefore specifically provided for in this paragraph", if exceeding twelve and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of one inch in thickness, regardless of value, or if exceeding twenty one-thousandths of one inch in thickness and valued at more than 35 cents per pound.

1407. (a) Drawing paper, valued at less than 40 cents per pound; handmade paper and paper commonly or commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, valued at 50 cents or more per pound; and paper similar to the foregoing drawing paper; all the above weighing eight pounds or over per ream, whether or not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, whether in the pulp or otherwise, other than by lithographic process.

(b) Sheets of writing, letter, and note paper, with border gummed or perforated, with or without inserts, prepared for use as combination sheet and envelope.

1409. Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs; hanging paper; filtering paper; paper not specially provided for (except strawboard and straw paper, less than 0.012 but not less than 0.008 inch in thickness, and except stencil paper, unmounted).

1410. Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for (except tourist literature containing historical, geographic, time-table, travel, hotel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States; except prayer books of bona fide foreign authorship; except sheets or printed pages of such prayer books bound wholly or in part in leather; and except books (other than prayer books and diaries), sheets or printed pages of books (other than of prayer books) bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, and music in books or sheets, if of other than bona fide foreign authorship); blank books, slate books, engravings, maps, and charts (except engravings, maps, and charts containing additional text conveying historical, geographic, time-table, travel, hotel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States); booklets, printed lithographically or otherwise, not specially provided for; booklets, wholly or in chief value of paper, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, whether or not printed, not specially provided for; all post cards (not including American views), plain, decorated, embossed, or printed except by lithographic process.

1413. Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, or printed; stereotype-matrix mat or board, valued at 1/35 cent or less per square inch.

Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for: Ribbon fly catchers or fly ribbons.

Tubes wholly or in chief value of paper, commonly used for holding yarn or thread.

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES

1502. Tennis balls and golf balls, of whatever material composed, finished or unfinished, and golf clubs, golf tees, and lacrosse sticks, all the foregoing, not specially provided for; ice and roller skates, and parts thereof.

1503. Spangles, not specially provided for.

1504. (b) Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured: (3) Blocked or trimmed (whether or not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, except men's Yeddo hats composed wholly or in chief value of unsplit straw and blocked but not trimmed). (4) If sewed (whether or not blocked, trimmed, bleached, dyed, colored, or stained).

1506. Toilet brushes (other than tooth brushes), the handles or backs of which are composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, Tariff Act of 1930; other tooth brushes and other toilet brushes (except toilet brushes, other than tooth brushes, valued at not over 40 cents each, and not including toilet brushes, ornamented, mounted, or fitted with gold, silver, or platinum, or wholly or partly plated with gold, silver, or platinum, whether or not enameled); all other brushes, not specially provided for; hair pencils in quills or otherwise.

1510. Parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.

Buttons not specially provided for: Horn and composition horn.

1511. Cork paper.

1513. Toy marbles, toy games, toy containers, toy favors, toy souvenirs, of whatever materials composed, air rifles, toy books without reading matter (not counting as reading matter any printing on removable pages), other than letters, numerals, or descriptive words, bound or unbound, and parts thereof, garlands, festooning and Christmas tree decorations made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions or metal threads.

All other toys, and parts of toys, not specially provided for: Toys in the forms of musical instruments and capable of emitting sound (except toys in the forms of stringed instruments or accordions); figures or images of animate objects, wholly or in chief value of metal, if not having any movable member or part and valued at 21 cents or more per pound, or if having any movable member or part (but not having a spring mechanism) and vaued at 30 cents or more per pound; model airplane construction sets, wholly or in chief value of metal, valued at 75 cents or more each; construction sets (other than model airplane construction sets), wholly or in chief value of metal, valued at 30 cents or more per pound; toys having a spring mechanism and parts thereof (except figures or images of animate objects, wholly or in chief value of metal); and other toys

(except stuffed animal figures not having a spring mechanism; building blocks or bricks valued at 8 cents or more per pound; toys wholly or in chief value of rubber); and except toys (other than those in the forms of musical instruments and capable of emitting sound, and building blocks or bricks valued at 8 cents or more per pound wholly or in chief value of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthenware, or stoneware.)

1514. Artificial abrasives, in grains, or ground, pulverized, refined, or manufactured; emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery, corundum, garnet or artificial abrasive is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (except wheels in chief value of corundum or silicon carbide); any of the foregoing, if not containing more than one-tenth of 1 per centum of vanadium, or more than two-tenths of 1 per centum of tungsten, molybdenum, boron, tantalum, columbium or niobium, or uranium, or more than three-tenths of 1 per centum of chromium.

1516. Tapers consisting of a wick coated with an inflammable substance, night lights, fusees and time-burning chemical signals, by whatever name known.

1517. Percussion caps.

1519. (a) Dressed furs and dressed fur skins: Coney and rabbit.

1520. Hatters' furs, or furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carroted.

1523. Press cloth, of which human hair is the component material of chief value; press cloth, of which camel's hair is the component material of chief value; hair press cloth, not specially provided for; manufactures of human hair, not including nets and nettings, or of which human hair is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.

1525. Haircloth (including haircloth known as "hair seating"), wholly or in chief value of horsehair, not specially provided for; cloths and all other manufactures of every description, wholly or in chief value of cattle hair, goat hair, or horsehair, not specially provided for.

1526. (b) Men's silk or opera hats, in chief value of silk.

1527. (a) Jewelry, commonly or commercially so known, finished or unfinished, (including parts thereof): (1) Composed wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum, or of which the metal part is wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum.

(c) Articles valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces, designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person, such as and including buckles, cardcases, chains, cigar cases, cigar cutters, cigar holders, cigar lighters, cigarette cases, cigarette holders, coin holders, collar, cuff, and dress buttons, combs, match boxes, mesh bags and purses, millinery, military and hair ornaments, pins, powder cases, stamp cases, vanity cases, watch bracelets, and like articles; all the foregoing and parts thereof, finished or unfinished: (1) Composed wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum, or of which the metal part is wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum. (2) Composed wholly or in chief value of metal other than gold or platinum (whether or not enameled, washed, covered, or plated, including rolled gold plate), or (if not composed in chief value of metal and if not described in clause (1) of this subparagraph) set with and in chief value of precious or semiprecious stones, pearls, cameos, coral, amber, imitation precious or semiprecious stones, or imitation pearls; Cigar and cigarette lighters, valued at not above $5 per dozen pieces; and articles and parts valued above $5 per dozen pieces or parts (except cigar and cigarette lighters and parts).

(d) Stampings, galleries, mesh, and other materials of metal, whether or not set with glass or paste, finished or partly finished, separate or in strips or sheets, suitable for use in the manufacture of any of the articles in paragraphs 1527 (a), (b), and (c), Tariff Act of 1930.

1528. Diamonds, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry; synthetic precious stones, and synthetic semiprecious stones; imitation half pearls, and hollow or filled imitation pearls of all shapes, without hole or with hole partly through only.

1529. (a) Lace[1] over 2 inches in width and made wholly by hand without the use of any machine-made material or article provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, however provided for in said paragraph 1529 (a), if valued at $150 or more per pound.

Articles wholly or in part of handmade lace (except wearing apparel in part of such lace) and containing no machine-made material or article provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, however provided for in said paragraph 1529 (a), if all the lace in such articles is over 2 inches in width and the articles are valued at $150 or more per pound.

Articles (except wearing apparel) in part of handmade lace over 2 inches in width and in part of handmade lace not over 2 inches in width, containing no machine-made material or article provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, however provided for in said paragraph 1529 (a), all the foregoing if valued at more than $50 per pound.

Lace (except veils and veilings) made on a Levers (including go-through) lace machines, whether or not embroidered, and however provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, if made full gauge with independent beams on a machine of 12 point or finer and wholly or in chief value of cotton, or if made full gauge on a machine of 12 point or finer and wholly or in chief value of silk, or if not made full gauge on a machine of 12 point or finer and wholly or in chief value of cotton, silk, or rayon or other synthetic textile.

Lace (except veils or veilings) made on a bobbinet-Jacquard machine, whether or not embroidered, and however provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930.

Lace made on a machine other than a Levers (including go-through) or bobbinet-Jacquard machine, however provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, and if described in item 1529 (a) (third) of Schedule XX (original) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Lace (including net) pieced or worked together by hand (by applique or otherwise) into definite patterns or designs, with the handwork forming an integral part of the pattern or design, however provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930.

Veils and veilings made on any lace or net machine, wholly or in chief value of silk, or of rayon or other synthetic textile, whether or not embroidered.

Nets and nettings, not embroidered, made on a bobbinet machine and wholly or in chief value of cotton, silk, or rayon or other synthetic textile.

Flouncings, all-overs, neck-rufflings, flutings, quillings, ruchings, tuckings, insertings, galloons, edgings, trimmings, gimps, and ornaments; all the foregoing and articles wholly or in part thereof but not in part of lace and not ornamented.[2]

Braids provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930 (except braids suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods), and articles (except hats) in part of such braids, all the foregoing not in part of lace and not ornamented.

Fabrics and articles (except wearing apparel), ornamented, but not in part of lace, however provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, and if described in item 1529 (a) (twelfth) of Schedule XX (original) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (except fabrics and articles wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber).

Articles of wearing apparel, wholly or in part of lace or fringes, not ornamented, however provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930.

Hose and half-hose, embroidered in any manner, wholly or in chief value of wool.

(c) Elastic fabrics of whatever material composed, knit, woven, or braided, in part of india rubber.

1530. (b) Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1530, Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species: (1) Sole or belting leather (including offal), rough, partly finished, finished, curried, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into outer or inner soles, blocks, strips, counters, taps, box toes, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, footwear, or belting. (2) Leather welting. (3) Leather to be used in the manufacture of harness or saddlery. (4) Side upper leather (including grains and splits), and leather made from calf or kip skins, rough, partly finished, or finished, or

[1] The word "lace", wherever used in paragraph 1529 (a) of this list, means "laces, lace fabrics, or lace articles".

[2] The word "ornamented," wherever used in paragraph 1529 (a) of this list, means "embroidered (whether or not the embroidery is on a scalloped edge), tamboured, appliqued, ornamented with beads, bugles, or spangles, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including one row of straight hemstitching adjoining the hem".

cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear (except patent leather). (5) Upholstery, glove, or garment leather, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished. (6) Leather to be used in the manufacture of footballs, basket balls, soccer balls, or medicine balls. (7) All other (except buffalo leather), rough, partly finished, finished, or curried, not specially provided for.

(c) Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1530, Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of animals (including fish, reptiles, and birds, but not including cattle of the bovine species, or skivers), in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished (except glove and garment leather made from goat or kid skins); leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1530, Tariff Act of 1930), made from sheep, lamb, reptile, shark, or pig skins (except patent leather), if imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or if made from other than sheep, lamb, reptile, shark, or pig skins, and cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear.

(d) Leather made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species, grained, printed, embossed, ornamented, or decorated, in any manner or to any extent (including leather finished in gold, silver, aluminum, or like effects), or by any other process (in addition to tanning) made into fancy leather, and any of the foregoing cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and to whatever use applied.

(e) Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for: Skating boots and shoes, sewed or stitched by the process or method known as McKay, if attached to ice skates; boots, shoes, or other footwear, turn or turned, or made by the process or method known as welt; slippers for housewear; and moccasins of the Indian handicraft type, having no line of demarcation between the soles and the uppers.

Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, whether or not the soles are composed of wood or other materials (except leather, india rubber, or substitutes for rubber; and except boots, shoes, or other footwear, with uppers composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton, or with uppers composed wholly or in chief value of cotton and known as alpargatas).

(f) Harness valued at more than $70 per set, single harness valued at more than $40, saddles valued at more than $40 each, saddlery, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing; saddles made wholly or in part of pigskin or imitation pigskin; saddles and harness, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, except metal parts.

1531. Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelry, wholly or in chief value of leather or parchment, and manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment, or of which leather, rawhide, or parchment is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for: Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, other boxes and cases; coin purses, change purses, billfolds, bill cases, bill rolls, bill purses, bank-note cases, currency cases, money cases, cardcases, license cases, pass cases, passport cases, letter cases, and similar flat leather goods; strops and straps; buckles designed to be worn on the person, and other wearing apparel; leads, leashes, collars, muzzles, and similar dog equipment; and all articles other than the foregoing wholly or in chief value of reptile leather.

All articles provided for in paragraph 1531, Tariff Act of 1930, if permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets.

1532. (a) Gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, including glove tranks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces.

1534. Gas, kerosene, or alcohol mantles, and mantles not specially provided for, treated with chemicals or metallic oxides, wholly or partly manufactured.

1535. Artificial flies, snelled hooks, leaders or casts, finished or unfinished; fishing rods and reels, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; fish hooks, artificial baits, fly books, and fly boxes, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.

1536. Candles (except wax candles); manufactures of wax (except beeswax), or of which wax (except beeswax) is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (except skiwax).

1537. (a) Manufactures of quills, raffia palm leaf, or whalebone, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.

(b) Manufactures of India rubber or gutta-percha, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for: Golf-ball centers or cores, wound or unwound; soles and heels; and all manufactures of which gutta-percha is the component material of chief value.

Automobile, motor cycle, and bicycle tires composed wholly or in chief value of rubber.

(c) Combs of whatever material composed, except combs wholly of metal, not specially provided for.

1539. (b) Laminated products (whether or not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff Act of 1930) of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets or plates; manufactures wholly or in chief value of any laminated products provided for in paragraph 1539 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, or of any other product of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent.

1540. Moss and sea grass, eelgrass, and seaweeds, if manufactured or dyed.

1541. (a) Musical instruments and parts thereof, not specially provided for (except concertinas and other accordions, and parts thereof; music boxes and parts thereof; stringed instruments and parts thereof, other than bows and parts of bows for violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses; brass-winds with cup mouthpieces; and percussion instruments other than pianos, and parts thereof); pianoforte or player-piano actions and parts thereof, violin bow hair, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes; pipe-organs or pipe-organ player actions and parts thereof; chin rests for violins; bridges for fretted stringed instruments, not specially provided for; strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of catgut, other gut, oriental gut; or metal; tuning pins.

(b) Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, of all sizes, wholly or partly manufactured or assembled, made after the year 1800; unassembled parts.

(c) Carillons, and parts thereof.

1542. Phonograph, gramophone, and graphophone records.

1543. Rolls: Calender rolls or bowls made wholly or in chief value of cotton, paper, husk, wool, or mixtures thereof, or stone of any nature, compressed between and held together by iron or steel heads or washers fastened to iron or steel mandrels or cores, suitable for use in calendering, embossing, mangling, or pressing operations.

1544. Rosaries, chaplets, and similar articles of religious devotion, of whatever material composed (except those not made in whole or in part of gold, silver, platinum, gold plate, silver plate, or precious or imitation precious stones, valued at more than $1.25 per dozen).

1546. Violin rosin.

1547. (a) Works of art, not specially provided for: (1) Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and copies, replicas, or reproductions of any of the same.

(b) Paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, pastels, and drawings and sketches in pen and ink, pencil, or water color, any of the foregoing (whether or not works of art) suitable as designs for use in the manufacture of textiles, floor coverings, wall paper or wall coverings.

1548. Peat moss.

1549. (a) Pencils of paper, wood, or other material not metal, filled with lead or other material, not specially provided for, and pencils stamped with names other than the manufacturers' or the manufacturers' trade name or trademark (except those filled with black lead or with copy or indelible lead).

(b) Black leads for pencils, not in wood or other material, and black leads exceeding six one-hundredths of one inch in diameter; leads, commonly known as refills, black, colored, or indelible, not exceeding six one-hundredths of one inch in diameter; colored

or crayon leads, not specially provided for.

1550. (b) Fountain pens, fountain-pen holders, stylographic pens, and parts thereof.

1551. Photographic cameras and parts thereof, not specially provided for (except motion-picture cameras and cameras with fixed focus, and parts thereof); photographic-film negatives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, or for making or reproducing pictures for such exhibits, except undeveloped negative moving-picture film of American manufacture exposed abroad for silent or sound news reel; photographic-film positives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, including herein all moving, motion, motophotography, or cinematography film pictures, prints, positives, or duplicates of every kind and nature, and of whatever substance made; photographic and motion-picture films or film negatives taken from the United States and exposed in a foreign country by an American producer of motion pictures operating temporarily in said foreign country in the course of production of a picture 60 per centum or more of which is made in the United States.

1552. Pipes and smokers' articles: Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at more than 40 cents per gross; tobacco pipe bowls, wholly or in chief value of brier or other wood or root, in whatever condition of manufacture, whether bored or unbored, and tobacco pipes having such bowls; pipes (except pipes having clay bowls (not including meerschaum) and mouthpieces of material other than clay), pipe bowls, cigar and cigarette holders, not specially provided for, and mouthpieces for pipes, or for cigar and cigarette holders, all the foregoing of whatever material composed, and in whatever condition of manufacture, whether wholly or partly finished, or whether bored or unbored; pouches for chewing or smoking tobacco, cases suitable for pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, finished or partly finished; cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, cigarette paper in all forms, except cork paper; cigar and cigarette boxes, wholly or in chief value of silver and valued at 40 cents or more per ounce, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; and cigar and cigarette cases and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of leather, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

1554. Walking canes, finished or unfinished, valued at $5 or more per dozen; handles and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and walking canes, wholly or in chief value of synthetic resin.

1555. Waste, not specially provided for.

1556. Bleached beeswax.

1557. Stamping and embossing materials of pigments, mounted on paper or equivalent backing and releasable from the backing by means of heat and pressure.

1558. All raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for: Evergreen Christmas trees.

All articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not specially provided for: Fatty acids derived from vegetable, animal, or fish oils, or from animal fats and greases; marine-glue pitch; coconut-shell char; lecithin, not medicinal, and materials made therefrom; ficin powder; and yeast.

FREE LIST

1601. Acids and acid anhydrides: Hydrochloric or muriatic acid, nitric acid, and valerianic acid, and all anhydrides of the foregoing not specially provided for.

1602. Licorice root, natural and uncompounded and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.

1605. Albumen, not specially provided for.

1609. Cochineal, not containing alcohol.

1610. Antitoxins, vaccines, viruses, serums, and bacterins, used for therapeutic purposes.

1618. Bananas, green or ripe.

1623. Bread (except hard crisp bread made from rye flour and not more than 5 per centum of wheat flour, if any).

1633. Borax, crude or unmanufactured, and borate of lime, borate of soda, and other borate material, crude and unmanufactured, not specially provided for.

1634. Brass, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, all the foregoing, fit only for remanufacture.

1643. Shoe machinery, whether in whole or in part, including repair parts.

1647. Chromite or chrome ore.

1657. Composition metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.

1659. Copper sulphate or blue vitriol; copper acetate and subacetate or verdigris.

1664. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, such as drosses, skimmings, residues (except drosses, skimmings, and residues of tin), brass foundry ash, and flue dust (except cadmium flue dust), not specially provided for.

1667. Cyanide: Potassium cyanide, all cyanide salts and cyanide mixtures (not including sodium cyanide, sulphocyanides or thiocyanides, thiocyanates, nitroprussides, ferrocyanides, ferricyanides, and cyanates).

1669. Ginseng, natural and uncompounded and not edible, and not specially provided for, in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.

1670. Dyeing or tanning materials: Valonia and tara, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol and not specially provided for.

1671. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects (except fish roe for food purposes).

1672. Emery ore, not specially provided for.

1673. Enfleurage greases, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol.

1677. Fish imported to be used for purposes other than human consumption: Aquarium fish (except goldfish).

1681. Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed: Badger.

1684. Grasses and fibers: Manila, not dressed or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for.

1685. Limestone, crude, crushed, or broken, when imported to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer.

1686. Gums and resins: Sandarac, not specially provided for.

1688. Hair of animals other than horse or cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for: Dressed soft hair.

1695. Horses or mules imported for immediate slaughter.

1700. The dross or residuum from burnt pyrites.

1715. Marrow, crude.

1719. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process or manufacture, not specially provided for (except lignite, Cornwall stone, gravel, actinolite, natural gas, nepheline syenite, kyanite, sillimanite, and metallic ores or concentrates other than vanadium ore or concentrates).

1720. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, to be used exclusively as models and incapable of any other use.

1722. Seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for (not including moss and except marjoram leaves, derris root, tuba or tube root, bay leaves, sloe and juniper berries, origanum or origan, lavender flowers, patchouli leaves, lycopodium, and orris root).

1727. Oil-bearing seeds and nuts: Hempseed and kapok seed; seeds and nuts, not specially provided for, when the oils derived therefrom are free of duty (except babassu nuts and kernels, ouricuri nuts and kernels, muru muru nuts and kernels, and tucum kernels).

1728. Nux vomica and gentian.

1731. Oils, distilled or essential: Citronella and lemon-grass, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol.

1732. Oils, expressed or extracted: Rapeseed, rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

1734. Ores of the platinum metals.

1746. Potassium nitrate or saltpeter, crude.

1757. Sugar beet seed.

1761. Shellfish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice); or prepared or preserved in any manner, and not specially provided for (not including shrimps, lobsters, and pastes and sauces, and except crabs, clams, quahaugs, oysters, prawns, abalone, and scallops).

1762. Silk waste.

1763. Silk, raw, in skeins reeled from the cocoon, or rereeled, but not wound, doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way: Wild or tussah silk.

1765. Skins of all kinds, raw, and hides not specially provided for: Carpincho.
1768. Spices and spice seeds: (2) Cardamom and coriander.
1791. Typewriters.
1793. Urea.
1796. Wax: Animal (except beeswax) or mineral (except ceresin), not specially provided for.
1811. Works of art: Rugs and carpets made prior to the year 1701.
1812. Gobelin tapestries used as wall hangings.

ARTICLES PROVIDED FOR IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

SEC. 2470. Palm-kernel oil.

SEC. 2491. (a) Fish oil (except whale oil, shark oil and shark-liver oil, including oil produced from sharks known as dogfish, sod oil, herring oil, menhaden oil, eulachon oil, and fish-liver oils classifiable under paragraph 34 or 1669, Tariff Act of 1930); marine-animal oil; tallow, inedible animal oils, inedible animal fats, and inedible animal greases; and fatty acids derived from and salts of any article provided for in section 2491 (a), Internal Revenue Code.

(b) Rapeseed oil and perilla oil, and fatty acids of any of the oils specified in section 2491 (b), Internal Revenue Code, or of linseed oil, and salts of any of the foregoing.

(c) Any article, merchandise, or combination (except oils specified in section 2470, Internal Revenue Code), 10 per centum or more of the quantity by weight of which consists of or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the products specified in section 2491 (a) and (b) or in section 2470, Internal Revenue Code (except oleo oil and oleo stearin).

(d) Kapok seed.

SEC. 3424. Cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar, lignum-vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood: Flooring.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3211; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 9:17 a. m.]

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION TO COMMITTEE

Trade-agreement negotiations with each of the following countries:

I. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Luxemburg, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom, which are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and

II. Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Korea, Peru, and Turkey, which are applicants for accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and

III. Possible Adjustment in Preferential Rates on Cuban Products.

Submission of information to the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Closing date for application to be heard, May 10, 1950. Closing date for submission of briefs, May 17, 1950. Public hearings open, May 24, 1950.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements has issued on this day a notice of intention [1] to conduct trade-agreement negotiations with the following countries including in each case areas in respect of which the country has authority to conduct trade-agreement negotiations: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Korea, Luxemburg, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom. Annexed to this public notice is a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered for possible concessions in the negotiations.

The notice of intention to negotiate states that it is proposed to enter into negotiations with these countries for the purpose of negotiating mutually advantageous tariff concessions. Negotiations with Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Korea, Peru, and Turkey will also be for the purpose of their accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements has also announced in such notice that, in the case of each article in the list with respect to which the corresponding product of Cuba is subject to preferential treatment, the negotiations referred to will involve the elimination, reduction, or continuation of the preference, perhaps with an adjustment or specification of the rate applicable to the product of Cuba. It has also been announced by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements that consideration might be given proposals to change the date in Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all applications for oral presentation of views in regard to the foregoing proposals, which must indicate the product or products on which the individuals or groups desire to be heard, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12:00 noon, May 10, 1950, and all information and views in writing in regard to the foregoing proposals shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12:00 noon, May 17, 1950.

Such communications shall be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C." Ten copies of written statements, either typed, printed, or duplicated, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to.

Public hearings will be held before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, at which oral statements will be heard. The first hearing will be at 10:00 a. m. on May 24, 1950, in the Hearing Room in the Tariff Commission Building, 7th and E Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C. Witnesses who make application to be heard will be advised regarding the time and place of their individual appearances. Appearances at hearings before the Committee may be made only by or on behalf of those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for oral presentation of views. Statements made at the public hearings shall be under oath.

Persons or groups interested in import products may present to the Committee their views concerning possible tariff concessions by the United States on any product, whether or not included in the list annexed to the notice of intention to negotiate. However, as indicated in the notice of intention to negotiate, no tariff reduction will be considered on any product which is not included in the list annexed thereto or in a supplementary public list.

Persons interested in export items may present their views regarding any tariff (including preferential tariff) or other concessions that might be requested of the foreign governments with which negotiations are to be conducted.

Views concerning general provisions of a nature customarily included in trade agreements may also be presented.

Copies of the list attached to the notice of intention to negotiate may be obtained from the Committee for Reciprocity Information at the address designated above and may be inspected at the field offices of the Department of Commerce. The United States Tariff Commission has this date issued a notice [2] stating the location and availability of tariff and commodity information pertinent to the pending negotiations announced herein.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 11th day of April 1950.

EDWARD YARDLEY,
Secretary, Committee for Reciprocity Information.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3212; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 9:17 a. m.]

[1] See Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, F. R. Doc. 50-3211, *supra*.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TARIFF AND COMMODITY INFORMATION PERTINENT TO PENDING TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS [1]

This notice is issued by the United States Tariff Commission with a view to assisting the public in obtaining information on import products listed for consideration in the pending trade-agreement negotiations and in presenting their views to the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Information, with respect to all dutiable commodities, on rates of duty, import, export, and production statistics, and pertinent data concerning competition is contained in the Summaries of Tariff Information prepared by the United States Tariff Commission in 1948. Among other things, the Summaries show the 1945 rates of duty which are the basis for application of the 50 per-

[1] See United States Tariff Commission, F. R. Doc. 50-3213, *infra*.

[2] See Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, F. R. Doc. 50-3211, and Committee for Reciprocity Information, F. R. Doc. 50-3212, *supra*.

cent limitation on the authority of the President to increase or decrease rates under the Trade Agreements Act. The Summaries also show the rates of duty applicable in 1948, which for most commodities are the rates now in effect. Information as to the few changes in rates of duty since 1948 may be obtained on request addressed to the various offices of the Bureau of Customs throughout the country or to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

The Summaries of Tariff Information are available for reference in the offices of the Tariff Commission in Washington, D. C., and in the Custom House in New York City, in the Field Offices of the United States Department of Commerce located in most of the large cities, in the main libraries of most of the large colleges and universities, and in the principal public libraries in the larger cities. The 39 parts which comprise the Summaries, together with a commodity index, are also available by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. A price list may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, from the Tariff Commission, or from the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce. Individual parts range in price from 15 cents to 60 cents each. The complete set of the Summaries costs $15.85.

Separate pages from these Summaries for a particular commodity may be obtained by addressing a request to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

A compilation entitled "United States Import Duties (1948)" and "Supplement II" gives up-to-date information concerning existing rates of duty. It is available by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at $2.00.

[SEAL] SIDNEY MORGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3213; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 9:17 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1352]

ACME NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

APRIL 10, 1950.

Take Notice that Acme Natural Gas Company (Applicant) a Pennsylvania corporation with office at Butler, Pennsylvania, filed an application on March 31, 1950 for (1) an order, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, directing The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company (Manufacturers), a subsidiary of The Columbia Gas System, Inc., to establish a physical connection of its transmission facilities with the proposed facilities of, and to sell and deliver natural gas to, the Applicant; and (2) a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to construct and operate approximately 19 miles of 10¾-inch, 1200 feet of 8⅝-inch and 6½ miles of 6⅝-inch pipeline.

Applicant is authorized to engage in the local distribution of gas in Butler and other counties in Pennsylvania, and proposes to render natural gas service to three industrial consumers near Butler, namely, Armco Steel Corporation, Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company and Fretz-Moon Tube Company, which are presently being supplied with natural gas delivered by T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company (Phillips), an affiliate of the Applicant. Phillips estimates that it cannot continue to serve these industrial consumers and also provide for its other customers. Applicant estimates that the facilities proposed to be constructed would have a delivery capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet per day. Applicant states that it does not have any contract for the supply of natural gas for the proposed service.

The total estimated over-all capital cost of the proposed facilities is $884,000, which is proposed to be financed by an advance to capital of $350,000 by Pennsylvania Investment and Real Estate Corporation (Pennsylvania) which owns all of Applicant's stock, together with a loan from Pennsylvania for the balance which will be evidenced by demand notes, bearing interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 1st day of May 1950. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3149; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Docket No. 5668]

MASTER COPYING STUDIO AND BERNARD ROBINSON

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER

In the matter of Leroy Miller, trading as Master Copying Studio, and Bernard Robinson.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Webster Ballinger, a Trial Examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence begin at a time and place to be later designated by the Trial Examiner.

Upon completion of the taking of testimony and receipt of evidence in support of the allegations of the complaint, the Trial Examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondents. The Trial Examiner will then close the taking of testimony and evidence and, after all intervening procedure as required by law, will close the case and make and serve on the parties at issue a recommended decision which shall include recommended findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons or basis therefor, upon all the material issues of fact, law, or discretion presented on the record, and an appropriate recommended order; all of which shall become a part of the record in said proceeding.

Issued: April 7, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3171; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:50 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5727]

BELL DIATHERMY CO., INC., ET AL.

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER

In the matter of Bell Diathermy Company, Inc., a corporation, and George Edelstein and Etta Edelstein, individually and as officers of said corporation.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Webster Ballinger, a Trial Examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence begin at a time and place to be later designated by the Trial Examiner.

Upon completion of the taking of testimony and receipt of evidence in support of the allegations of the complaint, the Trial Examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondents. The Trial Examiner will then close the taking of testimony and evidence and, after all intervening procedure as required by law, will close the case and make and serve on the parties at issue a recommended decision which shall include recommended findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons or basis therefor, upon all the material issues of fact, law, or discretion presented on the record, and an appropriate recommended order; all of which shall become a part of the record in said proceeding.

Issued: April 7, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3172; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:50 a. m.]

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL COUNSEL

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO REPRESENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES IN PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING CARRIERS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES BEFORE FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATORY BODIES

1. Pursuant to authority vested in me by the provisions of the Federal Property

and Administrative Services Act of 1949, authority hereby is delegated to the General Counsel to represent executive agencies in proceedings involving carriers and other public utilities before Federal and State regulatory bodies, including the authority to sign as my representative any petition, brief, or other pleading determined necessary to be filed before a regulatory body.

2. The authority herein delegated may be redelegated to any attorney of the Office of General Counsel except that authority to originate petitions and answers may be redelegated only to the Associate General Counsel and the Assistant General Counsel, Claims and Litigation Division.

3. This delegation of authority shall be effective immediately.

Date: April 11, 1950.

JESS LARSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3170; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 25020]

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA FROM MILITARY, KANS., TO HOUSTON, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

APRIL 11, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for and on behalf of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company and Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company of Texas.

Commodities involved: Anhydrous ammonia, tank carloads.

From: Military, Kans.

To: Houston, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Market competition.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3700, Supplement 219.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3157; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25021]

CRUDE SULPHUR FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS TO DUBUQUE, IOWA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

APRIL 11, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3862.

Commodities involved: Crude sulphur, carloads.

From: Points in Louisiana and Texas.

To: Dubuque, Iowa.

Grounds for relief: Competition with water and water-rail carriers.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3862, Supplement 35.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3158; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25022]

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA FROM EL DORADO, ARK., TO HOUSTON, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

APRIL 11, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3700.

Commodities involved: Anhydrous ammonia, tank carloads.

From: El Dorado, Ark.

To: Houston, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes and competition with water carriers.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3700, Supplement 221.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3159; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 7-1183]

WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER CO.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of April A. D. 1950.

The Boston Stock Exchange has made application to the Commission pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, $10 Par Value, of Wisconsin Electric Power Company.

After appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing and in the absence of any request by any interested person for hearing on this matter, the Commission on the basis of the facts submitted in the application finds:

(1) That the Common Stock, $10 Par Value, of Wisconsin Electric Power Company is registered and listed on the New York Stock Exchange;

(2) That sufficient public distribution of, and sufficient public trading activity in, this security exist in the vicinity of the applicant exchange to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges thereto appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors; and

(3) That the extension of unlisted trading privileges on the applicant exchange to this security is otherwise appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Accordingly it is ordered, Pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that the application of the Boston Stock Exchange for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, $10 Par Value, of Wisconsin Electric Power Company be, and the same is, hereby granted.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3166; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 7-1185]

PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORP.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of April A. D. 1950.

The Boston Stock Exchange has made application to the Commission pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, $1 Par Value, of Paramount Pictures Corporation.

After appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing and in the absence of any request by any interested person for hearing on this matter, the Commission on the basis of the facts submitted in the application finds:

(1) That the Common Stock, $1 Par Value, of Paramount Pictures Corporation is registered and listed on the New York Stock Exchange;

(2) That sufficient public distribution of, and sufficient public trading activity in, this security exist in the vicinity of the applicant exchange to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges thereto appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors; and

(3) That the extension of unlisted trading privileges on the applicant exchange to this security is otherwise appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Accordingly it is ordered, Pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that the application of the Boston Stock Exchange for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, $1 Par Value, of Paramount Pictures Corporation be, and the same is, hereby granted.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3164; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 7-1187]

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of April A. D. 1950.

The Boston Stock Exchange has made application to the Commission pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, $10 Par Value, of Potomac Electric Power Company.

After appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing and in the absence of any request by any interested person for hearing on this matter, the Commission on the basis of the facts submitted in the application finds:

(1) That the Common Stock, $10 Par Value, of Potomac Electric Power Company is registered and listed on the New York Stock Exchange and on the Washington Stock Exchange;

(2) That sufficient public distribution of, and sufficient public trading activity in, this security exist in the vicinity of the applicant exchange to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges thereto appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors; and

(3) That the extension of unlisted trading privileges on the applicant exchange to this security is otherwise appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Accordingly it is ordered, Pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that the application of the Boston Stock Exchange for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, $10 Par Value, of Pot mac Electric Power Company be, and the same is, hereby granted.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3168; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 7-1188]

CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. OF BALTIMORE

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of April A. D. 1950.

The Boston Stock Exchange has made application to the Commission pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, No Par Value, of Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore.

After appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing and in the absence of any request by any interested person for hearing on this matter, the Commission on the basis of the facts submitted in the application finds:

(1) That the Common Stock, No Par Value, of Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore is registered and listed on the New York Curb Exchange;

(2) That sufficient public distribution of, and sufficient public trading activity in, this security exist in the vicinity of the applicant exchange to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges thereto appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors; and

(3) That the extension of unlisted trading privileges on the applicant exchange to this security is otherwise appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Accordingly it is ordered, Pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that the application of the Boston Stock Exchange for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, No Par Value, of Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore be, and the same is, hereby granted.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3165; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 7-1195]

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of April A. D. 1950.

The Boston Stock Exchange has made application to the Commission pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, No Par Value, of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

After appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing and in the absence of any request by any interested person for hearing on this matter, the Commission on the basis of the facts submitted in the application finds:

(1) That the Common Stock, No Par Value, of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation is registered and listed on the New York Stock Exchange;

(2) That sufficient public distribution of, and sufficient public trading activity in, this security exist in the vicinity of the applicant exchange to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges thereto appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors; and

(3) That the extension of unlisted trading privileges on the applicant exchange to this security is otherwise appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Accordingly it is ordered, Pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that the application of the Boston Stock Exchange for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, No Par Value, of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation be, and the same is, hereby granted.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3167; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2275]

SOUTH CAROLINA POWER CO. AND SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 7th day of April 1950.

South Carolina Power Company ("Power"), a public utility company,

and South Carolina Electric & Gas Company ("Electric & Gas"), the parent of Power and a public utility company which has filed a statement pursuant to Rule U-2 promulgated under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (the "act") for the purpose of qualifying Power and Electric & Gas for an exemption from all the provisions of the act except section 9 (a) (2), having filed an application with respect to the following proposed transaction:

Power and Electric & Gas request that the Commission issue an order providing that the condition in the Commission's orders of January 11, 1945 and May 9, 1947 (Holding Company Act Releases Nos. 5545 and 7393), which condition, in substance, limits dividends and other distributions on the common stock of Power (other than dividends payable in common stock), so long as any of Power's First Mortgage and Refunding Bonds, due 1975 ("First Series" Bonds) or First Mortgage and Refunding Bonds, due 1977 ("Second Series" Bonds) are outstanding, to an amount which would not exceed 75 percent of net income if the common stock equity of Power, as defined in said condition, is less than 40 percent of total capitalization and surplus, shall cease to be effective upon the taking effect of the dividend restriction in the Supplemental Indenture, described below.

Power and Electric & Gas contemplate action, Commission approval of which is not requested, involving (1) the dissolution of Power, (2) the acquisition by Electric & Gas of all of the assets of Power, (3) the assumption by Electric & Gas of all of the liabilities of Power including all of the outstanding First Series Bonds and Second Series Bonds of Power, and (4) the refunding of the presently outstanding $22,200,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds of Electric & Gas by the use of treasury cash and the net proceeds from the issuance and sale by Electric & Gas of $22,200,000 principal amount of First Mortgage and Refunding Bonds, --% Series, due 1979, to be issued under and secured by Power's present indenture dated as of January 1, 1945, as supplemented by indentures dated as of May 1, 1946, May 1, 1947, July 1, 1949, and by another Supplemental Indenture to be executed hereafter.

The Supplemental Indenture to be executed hereafter, in connection with the refunding by Electric & Gas and its assumption of the liabilities of Power, will contain a covenant providing, generally, that so long as any of the First Series Bonds or Second Series Bonds of Power are outstanding, the payment of dividends on the common stock of Electric & Gas shall be subject to the following limitations: (a) Such dividends will be limited to 50 percent of the net income available therefor during the preceding 12-month period, whenever the common stock equity becomes less than 20 percent of total capitalization and surplus, (b) such dividends, together with all other dividends on the common stock declared subsequent to December 31, 1945, will be restricted to 75 percent of net income available for the common stock since December 31, 1945, whenever the common stock equity becomes less than 25 percent but equal to or greater than 20 percent of total capitalization and surplus, and (c) Electric & Gas shall not pay any such dividends which will reduce the common stock equity to less than 25 percent of total capitalization and surplus except in accordance with the limitation summarized in clause (b), above.

Said application having been filed on November 25, 1949, and an amendment to said application having been filed on March 22, 1950; and

Notice of said filing having been duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to the act, and the Commission not having received a request for a hearing with respect to said application, as amended, and not having ordered a hearing thereon, and the Commission deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interests of investors and consumers to grant said application:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, that said application be and the same is granted, forthwith, and that the aforementioned condition in the Commission's orders of January 11, 1945, and May 9, 1947, restricting dividends and other distributions on Power's common stock, shall cease to be effective upon the taking effect of the proposed dividend restriction in the Supplemental Indenture to be executed by Electric & Gas.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3161; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2339]

REPUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of April A. D. 1950.

Republic Service Corporation ("Republic"), a registered holding company, having filed a declaration and amendments thereto pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding the following proposed transactions:

Republic proposes to renew and extend, until July 1, 1950, and at a new interest rate of 3% per annum, its unsecured 4 percent promissory note presently outstanding in the principal amount of $150,000, due April 1, 1950 (temporarily extended to April 11, 1950, by order of the Commission dated March 31, 1950) now held by Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia. As of December 31, 1949, Republic had outstanding $425,000 principal amount of Secured Notes due October 1, 1953, and the declarant states that it desires to effect the proposed note extension pending the completion of plans for a merger of certain of Republic's wholly owned operating utility subsidiaries whereby the resulting company will undertake the sale of sepior securities and use the proceeds, in part, to repay its indebtedness to Republic, thus providing Republic with funds to be applied by Republic to the payment and discharge of its entire note indebtedness, both secured and unsecured.

Said declaration having been filed on February 24, 1950, and notice thereof having been given in the manner and form prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and the Commission not having received a request for hearing within the time specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing with respect to said declaration, as amended; and

Republic having requested that the Commission's order with respect to said declaration, as amended, issue at the earliest date possible and become effective upon issuance; and

The Commission finding with respect to said declaration, as amended, that the requirements of the applicable provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and the rules and regulations thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary thereunder, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest that said declaration, as amended, be permitted to become effective forthwith;

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 that said declaration, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3169; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2355]

UNION ELECTRIC POWER CO. AND UNION COLLIERY CO.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION AND PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 7th day of April 1950.

Union Electric Power Company ("Power"), a subsidiary of the Union Electric Company of Missouri ("Union"), a registered holding company and a subsidiary of The North American Company, also a registered holding company, and Power's wholly owned subsidiary, Union Colliery Company ("Colliery"), a nonutility company, have filed a joint application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act"). Power designates sections

9 (a) and 10 and Colliery designates sections 6 (b), or 6 (a) and 7, and 12 (c) of the act and Rule U-42 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the following transactions proposed by said companies:

Colliery proposes to issue and sell to Power, which owns all the outstanding capital stock of Colliery, and Power proposes to acquire 10,000 additional shares of Colliery's capital stock, par value $100 per share, for an aggregate consideration of $1,000,000.

Colliery proposes to apply the proceeds from the issuance and sale of such stock to the payment of $400,000 owing Union on open account, $100,000 owing Power on open account and $500,000 to the reduction of its indebtedness to Power represented by a promissory note, dated January 1, 1936, in the amount of $929,541.16.

Colliery states that it is proposing the conversion of part of its indebtedness owing to Union and Power into capital stock because such indebtedness represents long term investments in coal reserves of Colliery and therefore Colliery believes that such investments should be represented by capital stock rather than indebtedness.

The Illinois Commerce Commission has issued an order approving the proposed acquisition by Power of the additional capital stock of Colliery.

Colliery estimates that its fees and expenses to be paid in connection with the proposed transactions will not exceed $1,950. Power estimates that its fees and expenses will amount to $1,700 including $1,500 for legal fees.

Said application-declaration having been filed on March 9, 1950, notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, and the Commission not having received a request for hearing with respect to said application-declaration within the period specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding that said application-declaration satisfies the requirements of the applicable provisions of the act and the rules thereunder, that the estimated fees and expenses in connection with the proposed transactions are not unreasonable and observing no basis for adverse findings, and the Commission deeming it appropriate that the application-declaration should be granted and permitted to become effective, and further deeming it appropriate to grant the request of applicants-declarants that the order herein become effective upon issuance thereof:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act that the said application-declaration be, and the same hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions contained in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3160; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2362]

SCRANTON-SPRING BROOK WATER SERVICE CO.

NOTICE OF FILING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 7th day of April A. D. 1950.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed with this Commission pursuant to section 6 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 by Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Company ("Scranton"), a public utility subsidiary company of Federal Water and Gas Corporation, a registered holding company. The applicant also seeks an exception from Rule U-50 promulgated under the act pursuant to subparagraph (a) (5) thereof.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than April 21, 1950, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reason for such request, and the issues, if any, of law or fact proposed to be controverted; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after said date said application, as filed or as amended, may be granted as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transation as provided in Rules U-20 and U-100 thereof.

All interested persons are referred to said application on file in the offices of this Commission for a statement of the transaction therein proposed, which is summarized as follows:

Scranton proposes the issuance and sale of an additional $1,000,000 principal amount of its First Mortagage Bonds 2⅞% Series due 1976, at 101% of the principal amount thereof, to John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. Scranton states that this price from John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company was the best bid resulting from solicitation of ten insurance companies in respect of the proposed sale. The said bonds would be issued under and secured by an Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated March 15, 1946, between Scranton and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee. At the present time there is issued and outstanding, under said Mortgage Indenture, $23,087,000 principal amount of Scranton's 2⅞% series bonds.

The cash proceeds from the sale of the bonds ($1,010,000) are to be deposited with the Trustee. Scranton states that as soon as possible after such sale it will withdraw from the Trustee all of such proceeds on the basis of net property additions available for funding as of December 31, 1949. Scranton proposes to apply such cash toward the repayment of an equal amount of its outstanding bank loans amounting to $1,100,000 as of December 31, 1949. Scranton states that said bank loans were incurred in 1949 and the proceeds were used to reimburse its treasury for expenditures made for past construction of additions to its property and for future consideration of such additions.

The company estimates that its expenses in connection with the proposed transaction will be $8,650, including $6,000 for legal services.

It is further stated that the proposed transaction is subject also to the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, before which an application is now pending with respect thereto.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-3163; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2367]

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF FILING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 7th day of April 1950.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration has been filed with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") by Northern Natural Gas Company ("Northern Natural"), a registered holding company. The declarant designates sections 6 (a) and 7 of the act as applicable to the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than April 25, 1950, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues, if any, of fact or law raised by said declaration proposed to be controverted, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time thereafter such declaration as filed, or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to said act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof.

All interested persons are referred to said declaration which is on file in the office of this Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed which are summarized below:

Northern Natural proposes to issue and sell for cash 304,500 additional shares of Common Stock, par value $10 per share. In connection with such issue and sale, Northern Natural proposes to issue to the holders of its outstanding 2,436,000 shares of Common Stock, of record at the close of business on May 3, 1950, transferable warrants carrying: (1) The right to subscribe until May 22, 1950, for shares of Common Stock on

the basis of one share for each eight shares of Common Stock held, at a price per share which is to be supplied by amendment, and (2) the conditional privilege to subscribe at the same subscription price per share (subject to pro rata allotment) for any number of additional shares of Common Stock not subscribed for through (a) the exercise of rights to subscribe, and (b) the acceptance by employees of the Company of an offer to them to subscribe for shares of said Common Stock. The offer to employees will be made to the Company's regular full time employees (approximately 1,400) and will accord such employees (including officers and directors) the right to subscribe for Common Stock at the subscription price, during the subscription period, in an amount not to exceed 10 shares per employee, from the number of shares offered and not subscribed for by the exercise of the rights to subscribe.

No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued. Rights in excess of those necessary to subscribe for a full share may be sold or additional rights may be purchased to entitle the holder of the warrant to subscribe to one or more full shares of Common Stock.

Northern Natural states that the net proceeds to be received from the proposed issue and sale of shares of Common Stock, together with the proceeds from a proposed sale of serial debentures, will be applied toward the cost of its 1950 construction program, estimated in the amount of $51,950,000 including the payment of promissory notes issued temporarily to provide part of the funds for such construction.

Northern Natural estimates that the fees and expenses to be paid in connection with the proposed issuance and sale will amount to $81,000, including legal fees and expenses in the amount of $5,000 and fees of agents, designated for issuance and transfer of subscription warrants, in the amount of $40,000.

Northern Natural has filed applications with the State Corporation Commission of Kansas and the Nebraska State Railways Commission with respect to the proposed issuance of Common Stock.

Northern Natural requests that the Commission issue its order herein on or before May 3, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3162; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 14518]

LINA (CAROLINE) KNAUER

In re: Estate of Lina (Caroline) Knauer, deceased. File No. D-28-12804; E. T. sec. 16978.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Freida Schlagenhauf, nee Reber, Erick Knauer, Christian Knauer, Anna Gumbel, nee Knauer, and Oskar Knauer, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next of kin, legatees, and distributees, names unknown, of Lina (Carolina) Knauer, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest, and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and each of them, in and to the estate of Lina (Caroline) Knauer, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Julius N. Smith, as trustee, acting under the judicial supervision of the Bridgeport Probate Court, Bridgeport, Connecticut;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next of kin, legatees, and distributees, names unknown, of Lina (Caroline) Knauer, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 6, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3175; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:51 a. m.]

[Return Order 579]

LETIZIA GUNETTI

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, be returned, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Letizia Gunetti in Vaccarino, Torino, Italy; Claim No. 35649; January 28, 1950 (15 F. R. 498); $1,130.04 in the Treasury of the United States.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 7, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3176; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:51 a. m.]

[Return Order 594]

EDITIONS ROUART, LEROLLE & CIE.

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, be returned after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Editions Rouart, Lerolle & Cie., % Editions Salabert, 22 Rue Chauchat, Paris, France, Claim No. 30075; March 2, 1950 (15 F. R. 1174), property to the extent owned by claimant immediately prior to the vesting thereof by Vesting Order No. 3501 (9 F. R. 6123, June 6, 1944) relating to works listed in a catalogue entitled "Rouart, Lerolle & Cie., Editeurs de Musique Nouveautes" (listed in Exhibit A of said vesting order), including royalties pertaining thereto in the amount of $825.65.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3177; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:51 a. m.]

[Return Order 595]

LOUISE MARIE RENEE SIMONE OSSOLA

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement

thereof, be returned after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Louise Marie Renee Simone Ossola, 4 Rue Cromieux, La Garenne-Colombes, France; Claim No. 36418; March 2, 1950 (15 F. R. 1174), property to the extent owned by claimant and Marie Fanton d'Andon immediately prior to the vesting thereof by Vesting Order No. 3430 (9 F. R. 6464, June 13, 1944; 9 F. R. 13768, November 17, 1944), relating to the literary works "The Odd Number" and "The Second Odd Number" (listed in Exhibit A of said vesting order) including royalties pertaining thereto in the amount of $249.46.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3178; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:51 a. m.]

THEODORE VOLOCHINE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property located in Washington, D. C., including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Theodore Volochine, Paris, France; Claim No. 41686; property described in Vesting Order No. 293 (7 F. R. 9836, November 26, 1942), relating to United States Patent Application Serial No. 245,949 (now United States Letters Patent No. 2,305,396).

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3179; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:51 a. m.]

GEORGES DEGRELLE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property located in Washington, D. C., including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Georges Degrelle, Saint-Sebastian-les-Nantes (Loire-Inferieure), France; Claim No. 41699; property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943), relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,198,864.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-3180; Filed, Apr. 13, 1950; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order CE 483]

COSTS AND EXPENSES INCURRED IN CERTAIN ACTIONS OR PROCEEDINGS IN A COURT IN LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it having been found:

1. That each of the persons named in Column 1 of Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, was a person within the designated enemy country or the enemy-occupied territory identified in Column 2 of said Exhibit A opposite such person's name;

2. That it was in the interest of the United States to take measures in connection with representing each of said persons in the court or administrative action or proceeding identified in Column 3 of said Exhibit A opposite such person's name, and such measures having been taken;

3. That, in taking such measures in each of such actions or proceedings, costs and expenses were incurred in the amount stated in Column 4 of said Exhibit A opposite the action or proceeding identified in Column 3 of said Exhibit A;

4. That each amount stated in Column 4 of said Exhibit A has been paid from the property which each of said persons obtained or was determined to have as a result of the action or proceeding identified in Column 3 of said Exhibit A opposite such person's name and all of said amounts are presently in the possession of the Attorney General of the United States.

Now, therefore, there is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States, to be used or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States, the amounts stated in Column 4 of said Exhibit A.

The term "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meaning prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended. The term "enemy-occupied territory" as used herein shall have the meaning prescribed in rules of procedure, Office of Alien Property, § 501.6 (8 CFR, Cum. Supp., 503.6).

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 6, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Column 1 Name	Column 2 Country or territory	Column 3 Action or proceeding	Column 4 Sum vested
		Item 1	
Heirs within Poland of Edmund Lampkowski, deceased.	Poland	Estate of Edmund Lampkowski, deceased. Probate Court, Lucas County, Ohio. No. 41427.	$71.00

[F. R. Doc. 50-3134; Filed, Apr. 12, 1950; 8:50 a. m.]